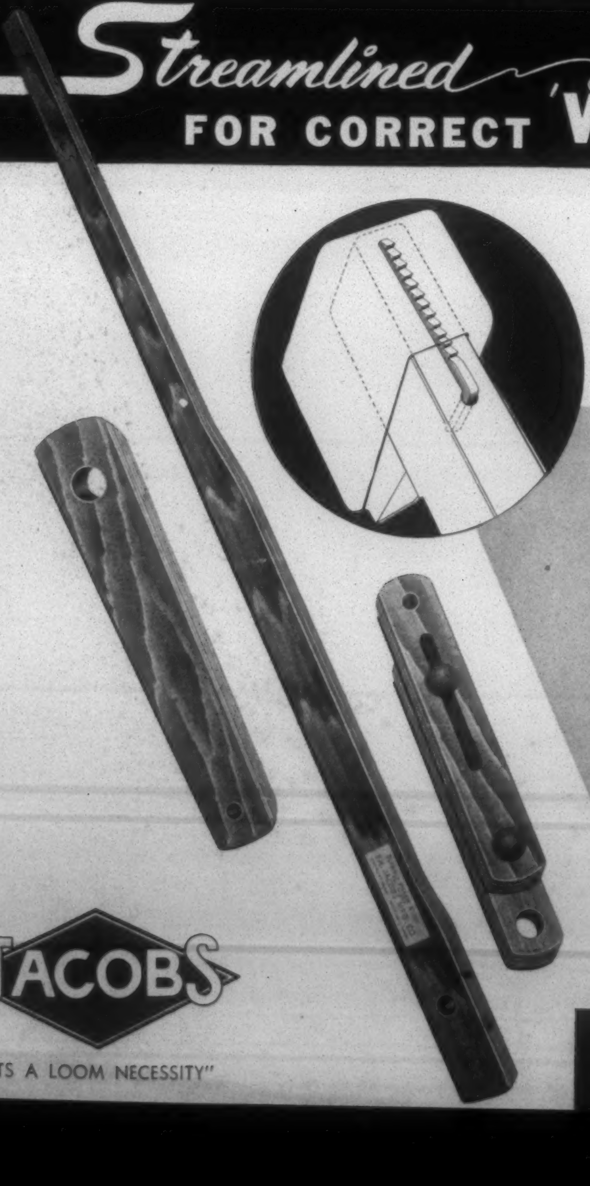
VOL. 71 NO. 10

textile bulletin

JANUARY • 15 • 1947

An expert analysis of what proper painting can do for the manufacturing plant will be found in this issue. Read "Color and Light in Industry" on Pages 23, 24 and 26.

Streamlined FOR CORRECT 'WHIP'



PLYWELD SWEEP STICK
PLYWELD POWER STICK
PLYWELD STREAMLINED PICKER STICK

Presenting

"The HAMMERLOCK"

(PAT. PENDING)

- Adjustable Serrated Hook.
- Loop picker adjustable to boxing requirements.
- NO SCREWS—No Picker stick damage.

JACOBS Adjustable Serrated Hook comes free with all Plyweld Sticks used on Draper looms.

ABP

ABC

JACOBS

"ITS A LOOM NECESSITY"

E. H. JACOBS MFG. CO
Established 1869
DANIELSON, CONN. • CHARLOTTE, N

ADVERTISING INDEX—PAGE 61

HUNT SPREADERS ALLOW HIGHER SPEEDS....GIVE GREATER STABILITY

WEAVING PRACTICES, including "Maintenance, Cleaning, and Bracing of Looms," occupied an important place on the program of the recent fall meeting of the Textile Operating Executives of Georgia, held in Atlanta, Oct. 12th.

Bracing, characterized by Hunt Spreaders, came in for generous praise. Figures gathered from operation of many mills, as reported in COTTON, November 1946, showed that:

"60-inch E-Model looms after bracing gave 104.8% efficiency compared with unbraced looms. Speed of the braced looms averaged 149 ppm. and regular looms 125 ppm. on the same test.

"Extra bearings were placed on looms in another mill, with a smoother running loom and less trouble resulting. The looms were not speeded, but were enabled to operate on heavier goods. This change on 40-inch E-Model looms, running 160 ppm. lowered seconds and increased the production without speeding.

"Other mills also reported lower maintenance costs, and smoother operating looms by bracing.

"Other experiences were related concerning 28-inch E-Models, 40-inch E-Models and 62-inch Model D looms. The 28-inch loom speed was increased from 147 to 176 ppm.; 40-inch from 143 to 167 ppm., and the 62-inch from 128 to 149 ppm. Tests indicated that the looms ran smooth enough at these speeds."

The foregoing reports from Georgia Textile Executives are typical. Other users of Hunt Spreaders from Maine to Texas say they get better cloth, higher production, reduced vibration, lower maintenance costs, and uniformly smoother performance in weave rooms.

To learn more about the benefits you can get from an installation of Hunt Spreaders, write or wire today for detailed information.

Specify the Original, Patented

Hunt
SPREADERS
ADD YEARS TO LOOM LIFE

Hunt Textile Equipment is Manufactured and Distributed by

MOUNTAIN CITY FOUNDRY & MACHINE CO., GREENVILLE, S. C.

Published Semi-Monthly by Clark Publishing Company, 218 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C. Subscription $1.50 per year in advance. Entered as selond-class mail matter March 2, 1911, at Postffioce, Charlotte, N. C., under Act of Congress, March 2, 1897.

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DISTRIBUTORS—
SELLING AGENTS—

ATTENTION!

Financing production and distribution with maximum efficiency, and at a minimum of risk, is best accomplished through the financial and credit checking services of a strong factoring organization.

Increased sales volume without increased fixed invested capital, accelerates turnover and should yield greater profits.

Write today for details.

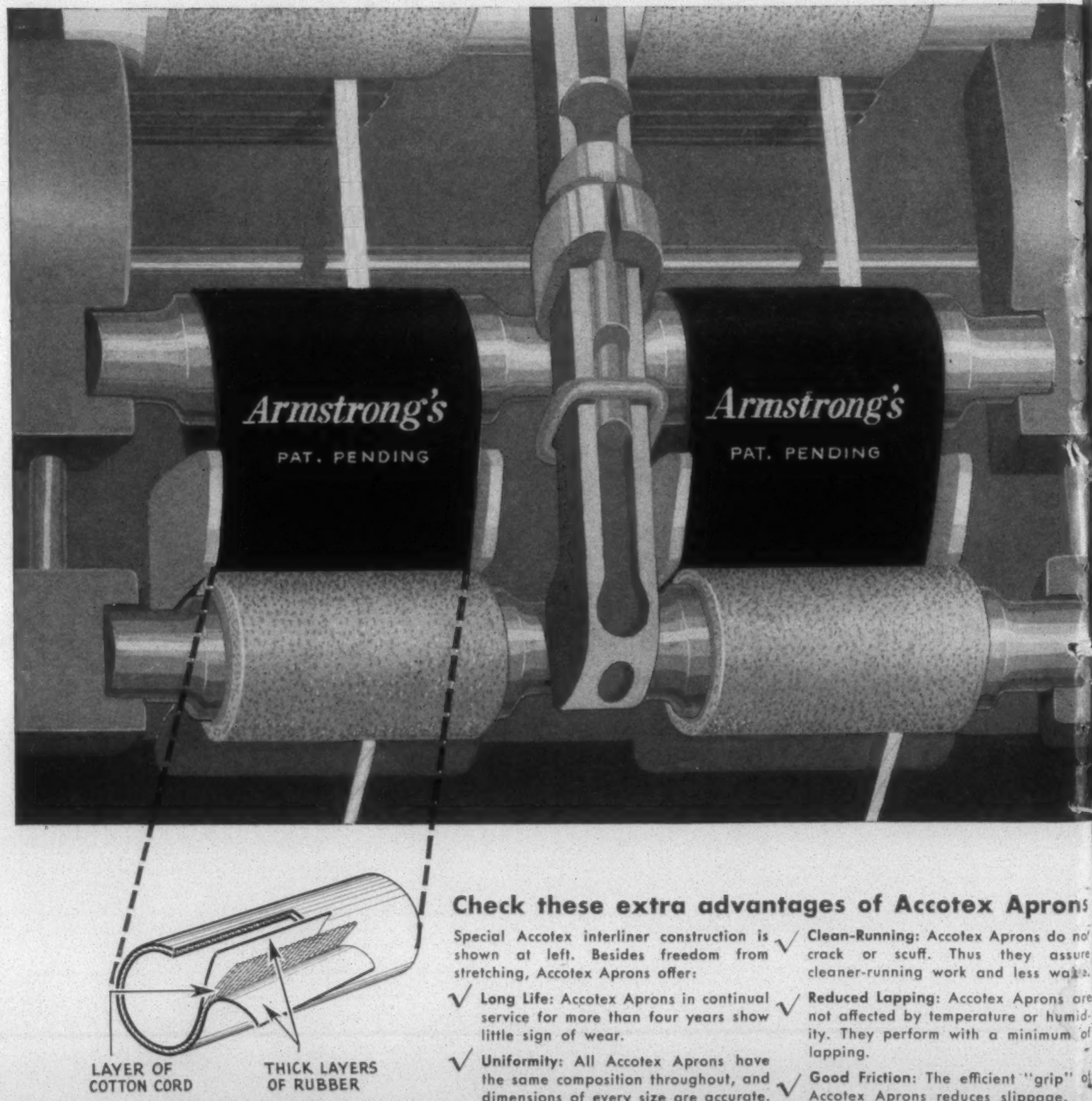
John P. Maguire & Company
INCORPORATED

FACTORS

370 FOURTH AVENUE • NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

Check Credits • Cash Sales • Absorb Credit Losses

Accotex Aprons



Check these extra advantages of Accotex Aprons

Special Accotex interliner construction is shown at left. Besides freedom from stretching, Accotex Aprons offer:

√ **Long Life:** Accotex Aprons in continual service for more than four years show little sign of wear.

√ **Uniformity:** All Accotex Aprons have the same composition throughout, and dimensions of every size are accurate.

√ **Clean-Running:** Accotex Aprons do no crack or scuff. Thus they assure cleaner-running work and less wa

√ **Reduced Lapping:** Accotex Aprons are not affected by temperature or humidity. They perform with a minimum of lapping.

√ **Good Friction:** The efficient "grip" of Accotex Aprons reduces slippage.

ARMSTRONG'S ACCOTEX

won't stretch or "grow"

You get stronger, more uniform yarn because of exclusive Accotex construction

You won't have to worry about stretching, growing, or sagging when you install Armstrong's Accotex Long Draft Aprons on your frames. These superior aprons fit correctly . . . keep tension constant. They spin stronger, more even yarn throughout their long service life. That's because Accotex Aprons are reinforced with a strong cord interliner. So effective is this non-stretch interliner that, even after years in the mill, an Accotex Apron will still fit snugly on the same form on which it was made.

Accotex Aprons are extra durable, too. Heavy layers of rubber, which enclose the cord interliner, provide a tough wearing surface on both the inside and outside of the apron. The synthetic rubber used is non-oxidizing and not affected by oil. And Accotex Aprons are seamless, so they won't tear or break open during operation.

Ask your Armstrong representative for free samples, prices, and additional information on Armstrong's Accotex Aprons. Or write today for descriptive literature to the Armstrong Cork Company, Textile Products Department, 8201 Arch Street, Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

ARMSTRONG CORK COMPANY

Also by the makers of Accotex Aprons . . . the Accotex Cot

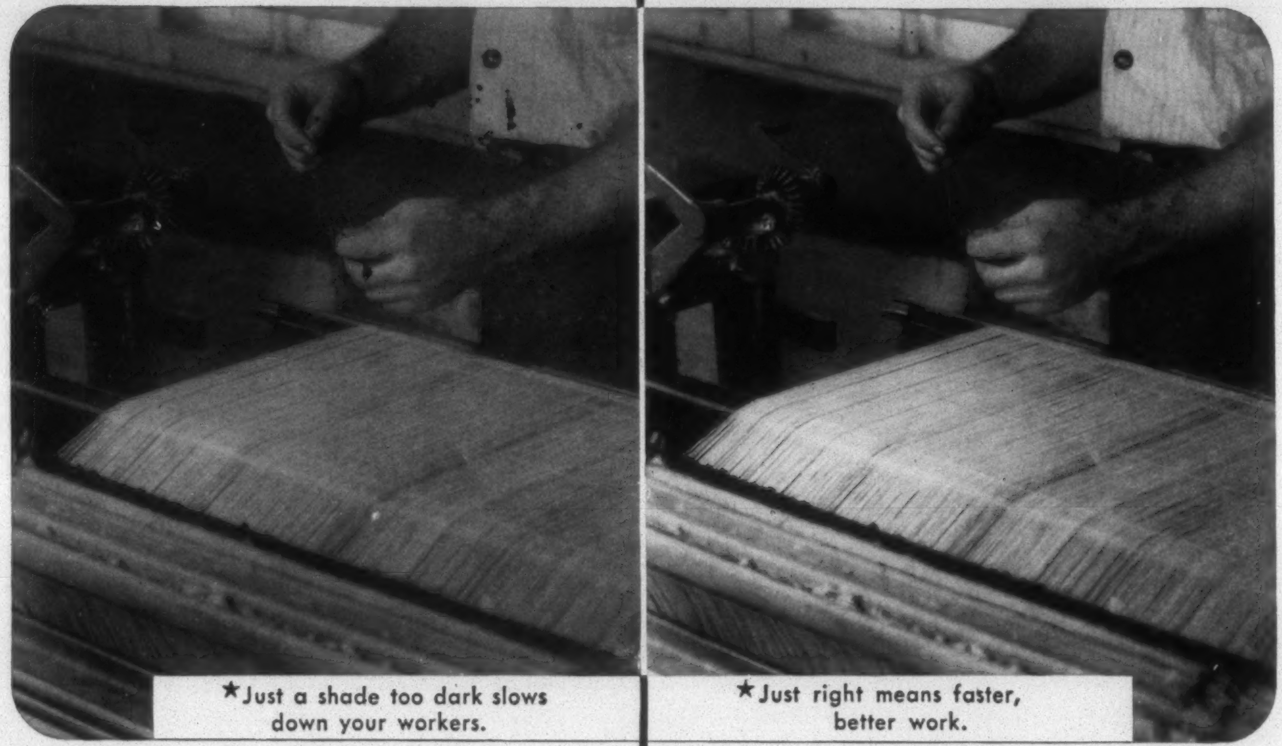
The result of the same specialized textile research and technical skill that produced the Accotex Apron, Accotex Cots are now serving more spindles than any other synthetic roll covering. Here are eight reasons why Accotex Cots consistently spin higher quality yarn.

1. **Long Service**—Accotex Cots are tough. And they can be rebuffed 5 or 6 times.
2. **Good Drafting**—Accotex Cots retain their excellent grip, because their cork-and-synthetic composition resists slicking.
3. **Reduced Eyebrowing**—The resistance of cork-and-rubber to slicking minimizes eyebrowing.
4. **Reduced Lapping** — Accotex Cots have little affinity for textile fibers and are not affected by temperature or humidity.
5. **Good Start-Up**—Accotex Cots are non-thermoplastic and resist flattening.
6. **Solvent Resistance**—Accotex Cots are not affected by oil, water, dyes, or any of the commonly used textile solvents.
7. **Seamless Construction**—Accotex Cots have no seams—no structural weaknesses to cause premature failure.
8. **Quick Assembly** — Accotex Cots are ready glued for easier, quicker assembly.

ACCOTEX COTS
CORK COTS

BORDERLINE VISION*

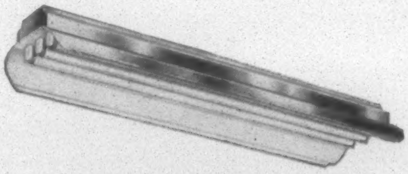
"Chiseling" Your Profits?



*Just a shade too dark slows down your workers.

*Just right means faster, better work.

Lower Production Costs With Wheeler Skilled Lighting!



All-Steel Open-End Fluorescent Unit

Available for two or three 40-watt, or two 100-watt lamps. Broad wiring channel with accessible, enclosed ballast. Mounts from chain or conduit, individually or in continuous runs.

RLM Solid Neck Incandescent Reflector

Maximum lighting efficiency for either indoor or outdoor use. Expertly designed, ruggedly built. 75 to 1500 watts.

You may not realize you're being "chiseled". Lighting that's just a shade too dim may be hard to spot at a glance. But...

Borderline Vision in many a plant cuts into profits because of little, individual production slow-downs. A careful worker may take a second look... a careless one may make a mistake that means rejects. Little slow-downs that add up to an expensive lag in production because light is not just right.

Since 1881 Wheeler engineers have specialized in eliminating these lighting handicaps. Wheeler Reflectors are engineered to control light – to put light to work where it's needed – on the job. Their special, high reflection factor gets maximum illumination from standard lamps. And their rugged, porcelain-enamel coated construction means long service and minimum maintenance.

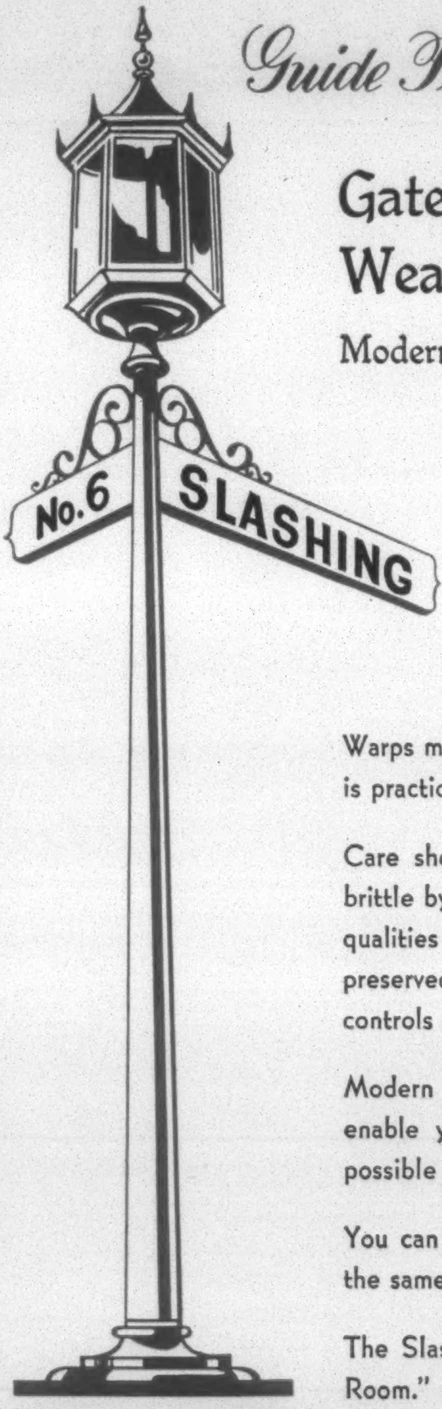
Learn why better work and reduced costs are almost automatic when you install Wheeler Skilled Lighting. Write today for full details on Wheeler incandescent and fluorescent lighting fixtures. **Wheeler Reflector Co., 275 Congress St., Boston 10, Mass.** Representatives in New York and principal cities.

Distributed Exclusively Through Electrical Wholesalers

Wheeler Reflectors

SKILLED LIGHTING

MADE BY SPECIALISTS IN LIGHTING EQUIPMENT SINCE 1881



Guide Posts to Increased Production

Gateway to the Weave Room

Modern Slashing enables you to
Reduce loom stops
Control quality
Maintain standards

Every Overseer of Weaving knows that efficiency in the Weave Room is to a considerable extent controlled by the quality of the work performed in the Slashing Room. Good warps reduce loom stops.

Warps must be as free from imperfections and crossed threads as is practical under normal running conditions.

Care should be taken to make sure that the yarn is not made brittle by undue stretch or tension in the Slasher and its weaving qualities impaired. The elasticity and life of the yarn must be preserved. The best of yarn can be seriously weakened by poor controls at the Slasher.

Modern Slashers and Sizing equipment with automatic controls enable you to turn out good warps consistently. They make possible accurate and continuous control of every operation.

You can maintain your own particular standards of quality and at the same time increase production.

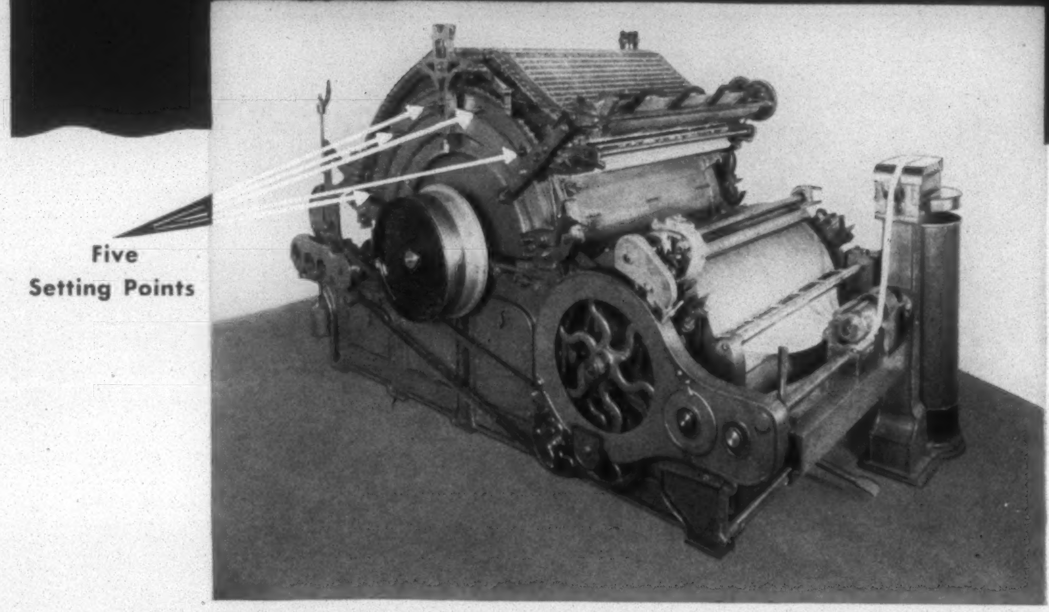
The Slasher Room has been called the "Gateway to the Weave Room." You can make it a Gateway to Increased Production.

Sixth in a Series

Of What Well-Managed Mills
Are Doing to Get the Best
Results in Weaving

DRAPER CORPORATION
HOPEDALE MASSACHUSETTS

PERFORMANCE FEATURES



THE GOOD PERFORMANCE of any machine is the result of intelligent design, superior materials and skilled workmanship. H & B Cards perform well because they are made well. Here are a few outstanding features which contribute to the success of this machine:

1. The 5 distinct setting points, visible in the above illustration, may be used singly or in any combination to control setting to .001 inch. These points, while easily accessible, must be unlocked with a special key once a setting has been made. This prevents change by other than the authorized operator.

2. The bends and flats can be kept perfectly concentric with the cylinder at every point until the clothing is worn out. No other arrangement has secured such accuracy nor has any adjustment yet been invented which approaches this one for reliability and simplicity.

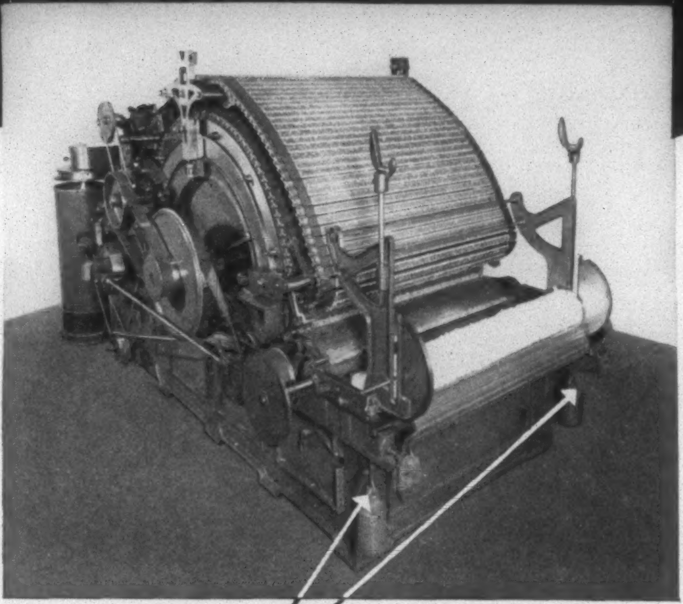
3. Bearings for cylinders are made of phosphor bronze and pedestals are adjustable either vertically or horizontally. This is a very important point because the concentricity of the cylinder with the bends can be maintained as the bearings wear. The construction of our card side is such that a very rigid support is given to the pedestals. Pedestals last the life of the card.

H & B AMERICAN

Builders of Modern

FACTORY, EXECUTIVE OFFICES AND EXPORT

OF H&B REVOLVING FLAT CARDS

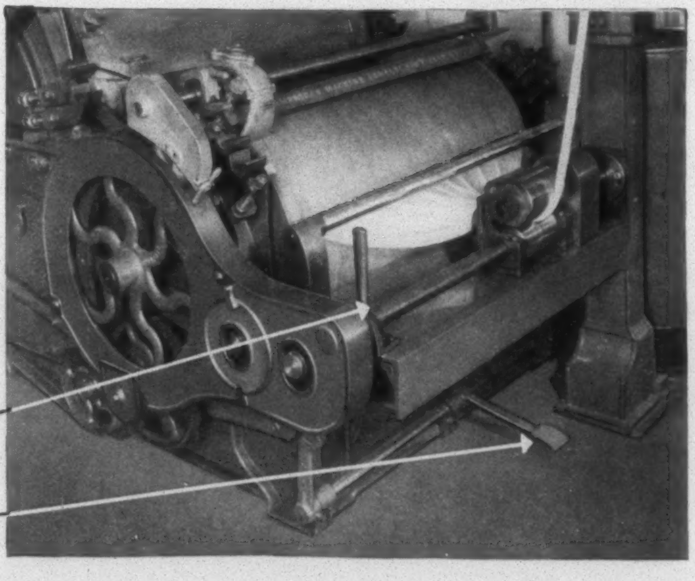


New Feed Roll Weights

RECENT IMPROVEMENTS

On this view of the H & B Revolving Flat Card you can see the feed roll weights are hanging below, instead of as formerly, above the roll. Notice, too, on the opposite page, how the old disengaging handle is gone, and how the new one (shown below) saves alley space and permits easier operation when piecing up.

This close-up shows the new drop lever with its disengaging handle and the convenient, new treadle at the front of the card which actuates the drop lever. By merely stepping on this treadle the doffer can quickly and easily do his job when necessary, without lost motion or delay.



New Disengaging Handle

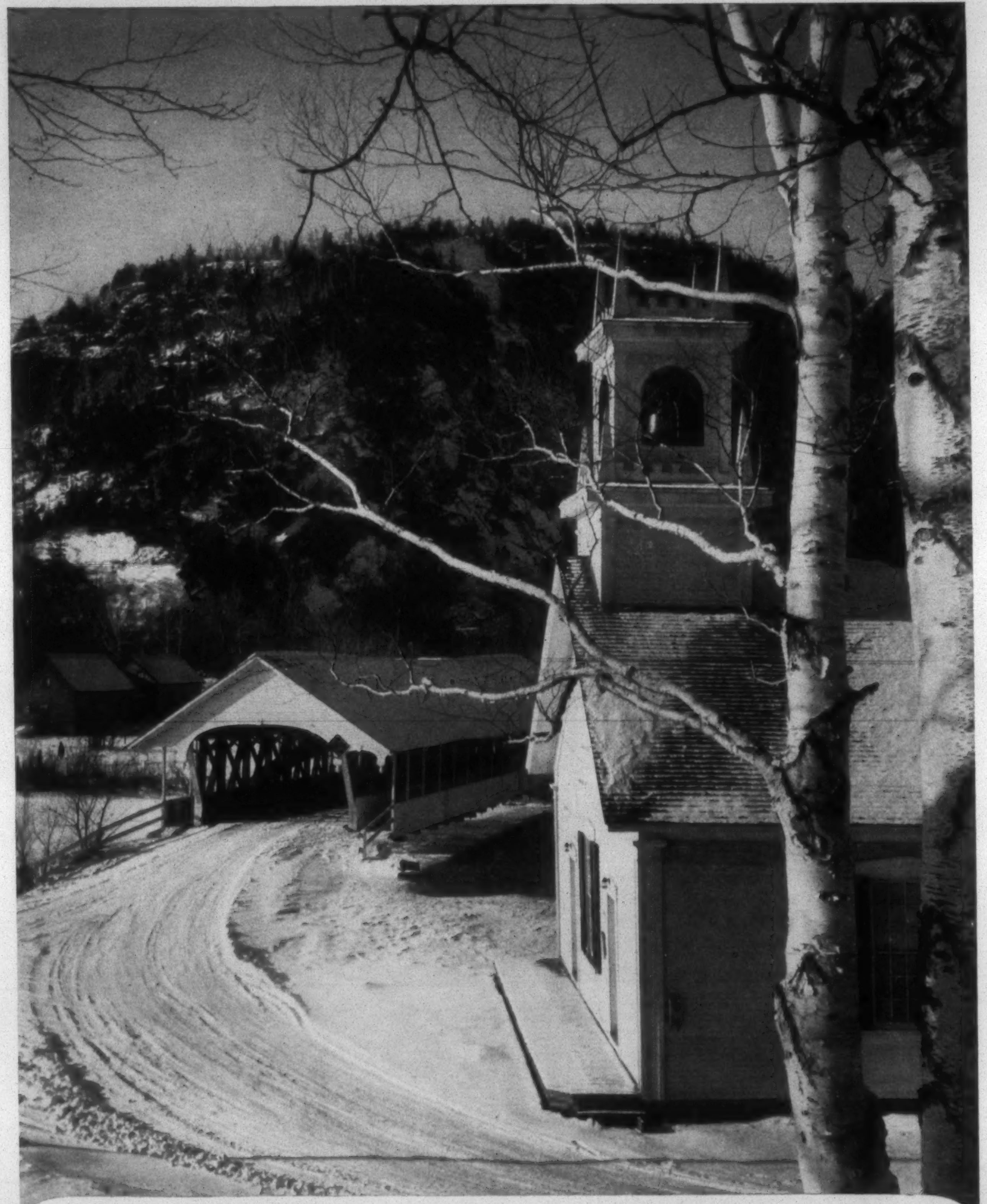
New Foot Treadle

MACHINE CO.

Textile Machinery

DIVISION PAWTUCKET, RHODE ISLAND, U.S.A.

BRANCH OFFICES
ATLANTA, GA.
815 CITIZENS AND SOUTHERN
NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
1201 JOHNSTON BUILDING

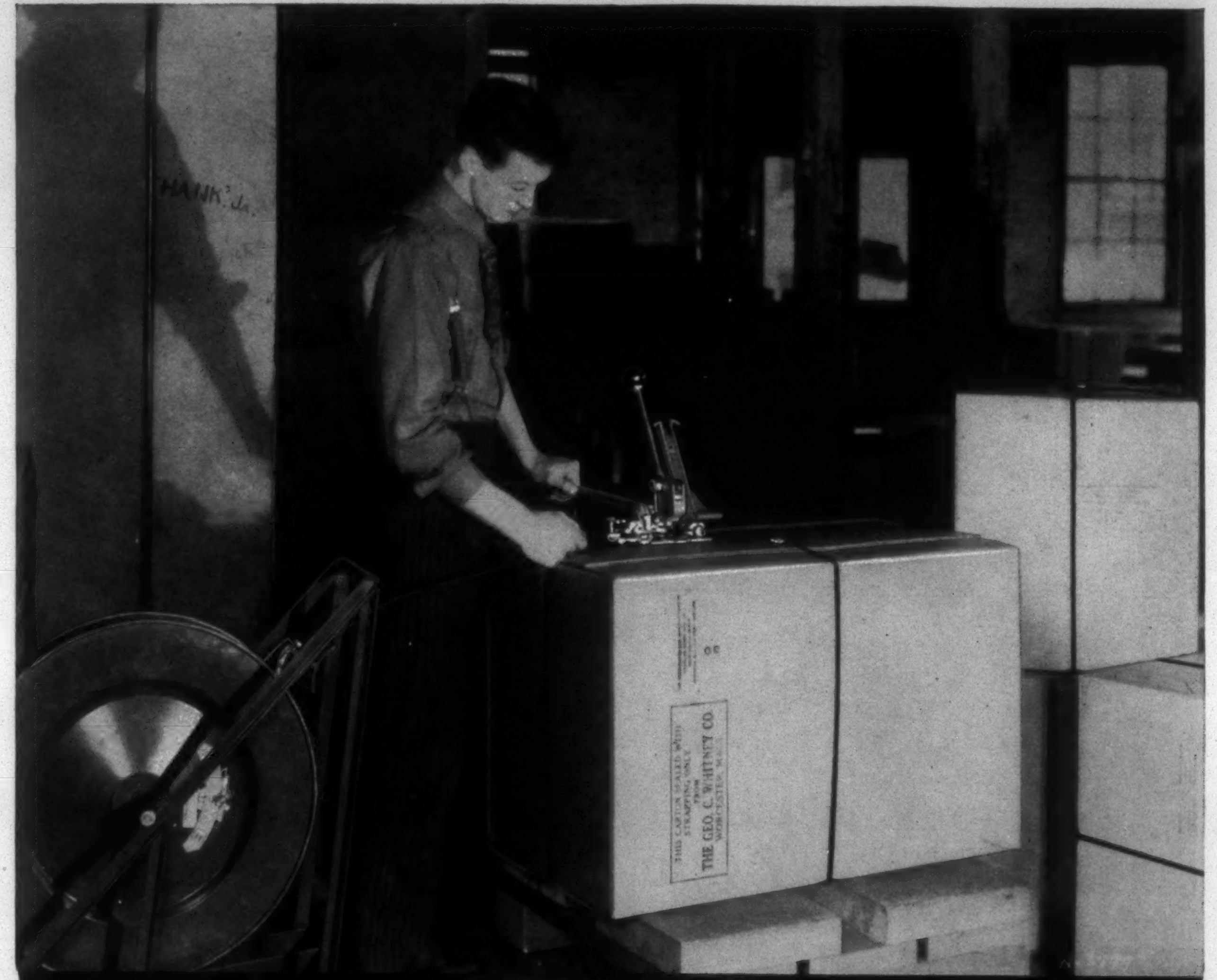


COVERED BRIDGE AND CHURCH, STARK, N. H.

HOWARD BROS. MFG. CO.
WORCESTER 8, MASS.

EACH New Year is a new beginning . . . a new opportunity to achieve the inspired hopes of our hearts and minds . . . a new opportunity to serve

Harry C. Coley
President



Today's Textiles ARE "BOUND TO GET THERE"

...WITH *Acme Steelstrap*

Doc. *Steelstrap*
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

When strapped with Acme Steelstrap, textiles boxed, bundled or baled are locked in strong steel bands . . . secure against damage, pilferage and all everyday shipping hazards. In addition, labor, weight, dunnage and warehousing space are saved.

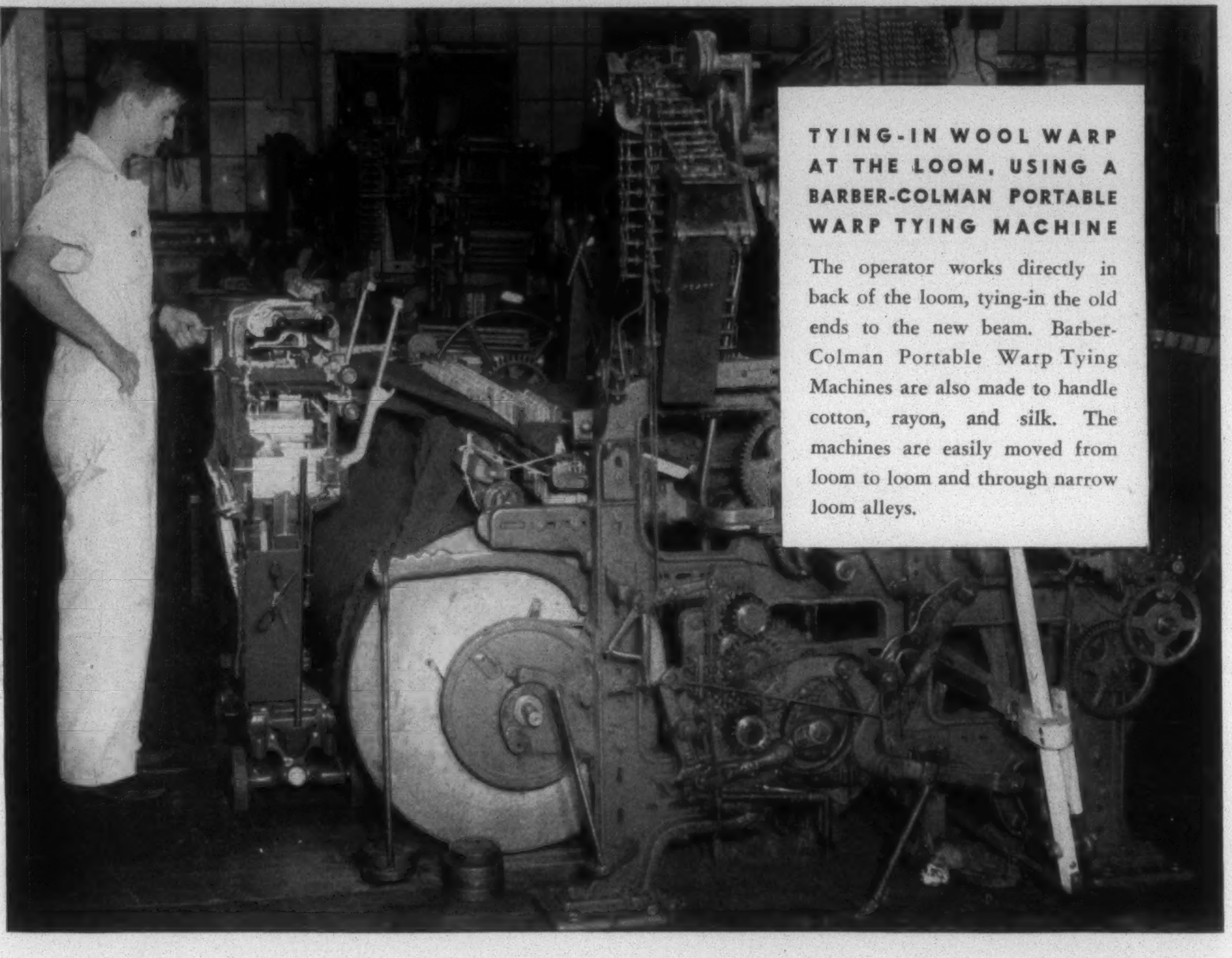
Acme Steelstrap Tools permit the speediest operation and are available for immediate delivery.

Our large field staff works exclusively for us and for you—we urge you to take advantage of our complimentary shipping service consultation.

NEW YORK 7 ATLANTA CHICAGO 8 LOS ANGELES 11

ACME STEEL COMPANY

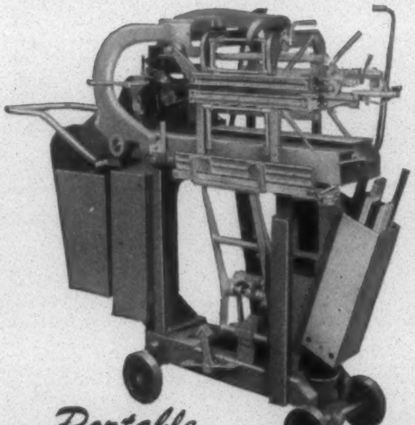
ACME STEEL CO.
CHICAGO



TYING-IN WOOL WARP AT THE LOOM, USING A BARBER-COLMAN PORTABLE WARP TYING MACHINE

The operator works directly in back of the loom, tying-in the old ends to the new beam. Barber-Colman Portable Warp Tying Machines are also made to handle cotton, rayon, and silk. The machines are easily moved from loom to loom and through narrow loom alleys.

BARBER-COLMAN WARP-TYING IS "ACCEPTED AS STANDARD" IN EFFICIENT AMERICAN MILLS



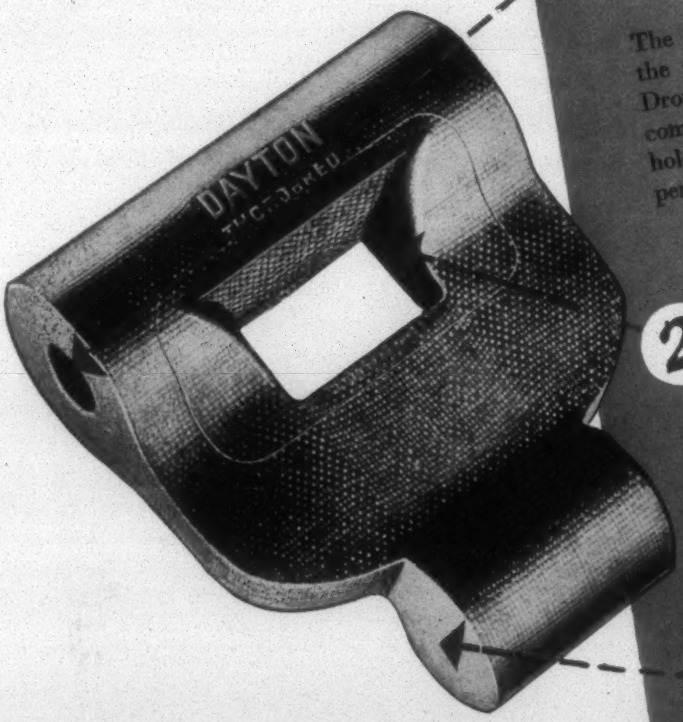
Portable
WARP TYING MACHINE

In the weave rooms of efficient mills throughout the United States, Barber-Colman machines are daily doing their job of aiding production economy. Their ability to tie-in new warps *at the loom* speedily, accurately, and uniformly means minimum down time for warp replenishment. Since their introduction over a generation ago, Barber-Colman machines have been almost universally accepted as the "standard" method of replenishing warp. Various models are available — in fixed or portable types, and several sizes — to meet the needs of different mill and yarn conditions. Barber-Colman representatives are skilled in analyzing situations and advising the proper machine to meet your requirements. *For economical and accurate warp replenishment — use Barber-Colman Warp Tying Machines.*

AUTOMATIC SPOOLERS • SUPER-SPEED WARPERS • WARP TYING MACHINES • DRAWING-IN MACHINES

BARBER-COLMAN COMPANY
ROCKFORD • ILLINOIS • U. S. A.
FRAMINGHAM, MASS., U. S. A. GREENVILLE, S. C., U. S. A. MANCHESTER, ENGLAND

You get All Three IN A DAYTON PICKER



① Extremely hard bearing surface

The specialized rubber and fabric around the spindle hole of a Dayton Reversible Drop Box Picker forms an extremely hard composition bearing. Result—the spindle hole, instead of wearing egg-shape, stays perfectly round.

② Softer around picker stick hole

The impact of picker meeting shuttle is cushioned by a softer composition around the picker stick hole. Result—less wear on the stick and on the picker. The arrow point rests on the line that forms the outer edge of this cushion.

③ Still softer at shuttle contact

This section where the picker contacts the shuttle is the softest composition of all three. Result—elimination of shuttle point loosening, greater assurance of a perfect throw throughout the life of the picker.

Dayton Reversible and Nonreversible Pickers, and all other Dayton textile supplies, outlast and outperform because *we know how to build into rubber products the precise properties called for by the kind of work they do.*

To get the complete story of Dayton textile products write today for our new Textile Catalog.

THE DAYTON RUBBER MANUFACTURING COMPANY
FACTORY: WAYNESVILLE, N. C.
MAIN SALES OFFICES: WOODSIDE BUILDING, GREENVILLE, S. C.

Dayton Rubber

THE MARK OF TECHNICAL EXCELLENCE IN NATURAL AND SYNTHETIC RUBBER
FAMOUS DAYCO SYNTHETIC RUBBER PRODUCTS SINCE 1934

THE FLEXIBLE WINDING MACHINE that gives your customers the one best angle of wind

A major advantage of the exclusive Rotary Traverse, the Roto-Coner's* one-piece driving drum and traverse guide, is the opportunity to wind all counts of yarn without having to change winding speed. There are no cams, so there is no need to sacrifice production when winding the coarser counts.

This also gives an advantage to the knitter because all packages wound on the Roto-Coner* have the same minimum number of winds desirable for trouble-free delivery.

The flexibility of the Roto-Coner* also includes its suitability for a wide range of yarns—cotton, wool, worsted, spun rayon—and of package types—paper cones and tubes, wood cones for warping, wood tubes for twisting, and dye packages.

A new set of traverses is easily installed—there is no grease to make the job messy.

For complete information about the versatility of the Roto-Coner*, request Bulletin 144 (knitting) or 244 (warping).

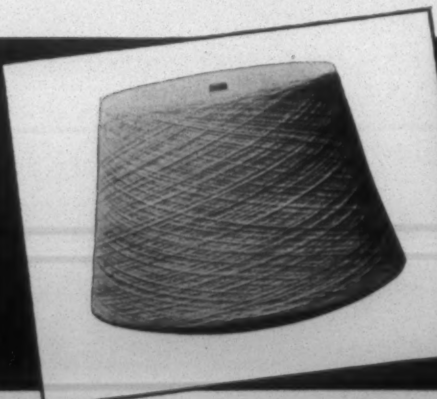
Address Universal Winding Company at Providence, Boston, Utica, Charlotte, Atlanta, Chicago, Los Angeles, Montreal or Hamilton. 23-4-17

Yarn Quality Protected Against Injury

The simplicity of the one-piece package driving and yarn traversing device avoids injury to the yarn which might affect subsequent operations. There are no settings to be made—no reciprocating parts to wear. One standard groove arrangement is used for all yarn counts. Slub catchers are set uniformly and locked against getting out of adjustment.

Easily Convertible from Coning to Tubing

One side can be equipped for coning, the other for tubing, with a separate Empty Bobbin Conveyor (A, above) for each. When converting, the full shaft of Rotary Traverses is easily lifted out (lower photo) and replaced with another shaft having desired groove arrangement. No grease, no small parts to handle, sort and store.



ROTO-CONER* LEESONA REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Open-Wind Cones for Knitting

WARPING CONES • DYEING PACKAGES • PARALLEL TUBES FOR TWISTING

the bulletin board

Questions, answers and other material submitted by the readers for use in this column should be addressed to Field Editor, Textile Bulletin, P. O. Box 1225, Charlotte 1, N. C. Material need not be in any particular form, since it will be properly edited before publication.

LINT FROM THE OPENING ROOM

Gentlemen:

I am writing a book, "The Designer's Primer." One chapter shall be devoted to publications that are of any use or interest to designers of textiles. . . . . . I am unacquainted with your publication. . . . . . Would you be good enough to send me a copy, that I may better describe the contents and obtain all other pertinent information therefrom. GRINDA FRIEDHOFER.

Los Angeles, Calif.

¶ *The distance almost, but not quite, makes up for that lack of acquaintance. Incidentally, we publish a very useful book on designing entitled "Practical Textile Designing," edited by Dean Thomas Nelson.—Eds.*

Dear Mr. Caughman:

. . . . . Your article, "The Burden Shouldn't Be Borne Altogether by Textile Schools," in the TEXTILE BULLETIN is loaded with wisdom and much common sense. The masterful argument which every fair-minded person must accept has impressed me. One would expect a college president to dwell long and scholarly on the theme but not a layman because he, in many respects, always thinks a young man should graduate with all the experience and knowledge that men can only acquire by living.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
CLEMSON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.
Clemson, S. C.

Dear John:

. . . . I was particularly impressed with your approach to the humanitarian point of view and the question of learning people by living with them. This is an important phase of getting along in life and one not often emphasized as you have done in this case. . . . .

PRESIDENT OF INSTITUTE
OF TEXTILE TECHNOLOGY.
Charlottesville, Va.

¶ *Reaction to John Caughman's article [The Bulletin Board, Dec. 15, 1946], which was in rebuttal to an article by Contributor No. 2 entitled "The Textile Graduate" [The Bulletin Board, Nov. 15]. Thus far Mr. Caughman's article has attracted nothing but favorable comment.—Eds.*

Sirs:

With reference to letter by Contributor No. 12 [The Bulletin Board, Nov. 15] concerning changes in textile mill ownership in North and South Carolina, I, too, am very much interested in obtaining an accurate recap of what took place during the past few years. . . . . Would it not be a good idea for your publication to carry an article concerning this? . . . .

CONTRIBUTOR NO. 16.

¶ *Contributor No. 16 is just one jump ahead of the gun. Just such an article is presently in process and will appear within the month.—Eds.*

Dear Sirs:

Being interested in the subscription to your magazine I should be very pleased if as soon as you receive this letter you send me by air mail an exemplar of last published number to give evidence to the utility it can give me.

At the same time please enclose your publicity rates and subscription price for one, two, and three years.

Because of having a very large textile buyer clientship it is possible that with the highly esteemed collaboration of your magazine I shall be able to do profitable negotiations for our mutual countries.

R. HILLION.

Buenos Aires.

¶ *Hemispheric solidarity exemplified.—Eds.*

Gentlemen:

I should greatly appreciate any information you might send me in regard to cotton tufted rugs. Any information concerning their history, their manufacture, growth of the industry, or other general facts relative to tufted rugs, would be very useful to me.

JOSEPH EDWARDS,
L. W. Roush Co.
Louisville, Ky.

¶ *Can anyone help Mr. Edwards?—Eds.*

Gentlemen:

. . . . . I was thinking again when reading your last issue that you are certainly putting out a most creditable magazine.

ERWIN COTTON MILLS CO.
Durham, N. C.

¶ *Thank you, sir.—Eds.*

Dear Sir:

We would like to make arrangements to have you send the TEXTILE BULLETIN to all of our overseers . . . . we to pay for the subscriptions.

Will you kindly advise what the charges would be for these subscriptions, to be mailed to a group of about 30 men.

CONTRIBUTOR NO. 19.

¶ *Subscription rates for* TEXTILE BULLETIN *are $1.50 for one year, $3.00 for three years, and $5.00 for five years. [Adv.]—Eds.*

Dear Sir:

I have been a patient here since returning from 27 months in the South Pacific. The boys and myself have been making leather billfolds but have been [almost] discouraged by not being able to obtain leather. We can use scrap but haven't been able to obtain a supply. We have been able to get some but they make us take a lot of white leather we can't use. All we want is to break even or a little above. The American Legion advised me to contact you for a list of Roller Mills using natural calfskins, or anyone from whom we could obtain any kind of scrap except the white kind [it is too soft for billfolds].

The doctor says keeping busy is our best medicine and we all enjoy doing the work on billfolds. So anything you can do to help us will be greatly appreciated.

CLARENCE B. LEWIS,
N. C. Sanatarium.
Sanatarium, N. C.

¶ *Here's a chance to really lend a helping hand. Anyone who can furnish these boys with the leather they require, or who knows where the leather can be obtained, please let us know.—Eds.*

Sirs:

I have received permission from a mill manager to publish extracts from a letter of his relative to experience with employee suggestion systems. I think they will make an interesting addition to the article.

"One of the problems we find is that too many try to invent some gadget to improve machinery rather than look for obvious things like work layout or work simplification. How to correct this without giving all employees job management training is a problem. How much influence a union has on employees turning in suggestions that cut labor in handling, or what their reaction would be if an employee did turn in a suggestion that reduced the number of people needed for a particular job, are questions that if answered would throw some light on why suggestion systems do not work in some plants. I have heard of a case where the union employees have an agreement among themselves that before a suggestion is turned in, it is talked over by the group and a decision made whether or not to turn it in. In other words, the union unofficially is controlling the suggestions turned in."

WILLIAM A. NEWELL
Editor, *Textile Forum*
School of Textiles
N. C. State College
Raleigh, N. C.

¶ Mr. Newell's very valuable article, "Employee Suggestion Systems," which appeared originally in his publication, is reprinted in this issue and begins on Page 29. —Eds.

THE ROUND TABLE

In reply to the question raised [The Bulletin Board, Dec. 15] it is certain that the Sulzer [Swiss] loom is of a new and improved design but not enough so to revolutionize the weaving industry. From all information available it is to be taken for granted that if manufactured in the United States, some newcomer to the textile machinery field will be the producer. However, I have no doubt that if a new weaving method is introduced our established American machinery firms will be ready to supply looms as advanced in design and utility. Don't ever sell American ingenuity short. [We haven't and won't.—Eds.]

JAMES F. MCMAHAN.

Question No. 2

Do you know where I can obtain a chart [if any exists] on what the customary dyeing shrinkage should be on the numerous constructions of both rayons and cottons? Any chart or list that would give the approximate shrinkage would suffice.

GOLDINGER FABRICS CO.

Question No. 3

I have been planning for some time to investigate the possibility of installing a unit of blending machines in some location in the South with the expectation of blending various different blends for the textile industry in the South. By this I mean the mixing of fibres such as synthetic fibres, wools and cotton. There are a number of these plants in the North, and since the South is [considered] the textile center of the United States, I'm wondering if it wouldn't be a paying proposition for a small plant of this type? I would very much appreciate your thinking on this matter.

CONTRIBUTOR NO. 17.

Question No. 4

I would like the opinion of some mill men on the following matters: (1) Are shuttles necessary?; (2) Why can't the filling package be made in such a manner as to eliminate the shuttle?; (3) Would it be practical to replace the picker stick with compressed air?

JAMES F. MCMAHAN.

¶ As we explained earlier, questions submitted will be run in one issue, and answers received from other readers will be published in a later issue. Send along any questions you might have, and by all means send in answers whenever you feel you have the right one. Any exchange of information is always profitable to all concerned.—Eds.

MISCELLANY

Business: An ancient activity once run by the people who owned it.—*The Swirling Column, American Monorail Co.*

Labor unions are relying on the forgetfulness of the American public by playing "dead dog" until all the hue and cry for stringent labor legislation has died down. Looks like our theme song should be "Have You Forgotten So Soon?"

From Draper Corp. comes news of the "Shuttle of the Year," a shuttle said to have been in constant operation for over nine years, being hurled across the lay a total of 205,920,000 times, traveling a distance of 412,755 miles.

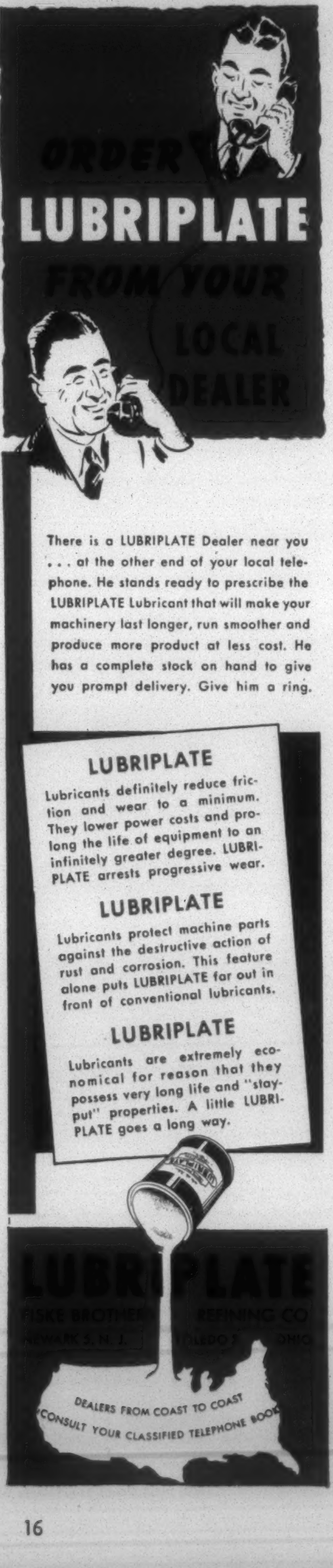
A local Scotsman delights in driving in heavy traffic. Oftentimes when the cars are bumper to bumper he turns off the motor. —*The Swirling Column.*

Just as a little garlic improves a salad so does a little conceit improve a man.

Selling houses are wondering what the effect on the market will be when, and if, War Assets Administration dumps the millions of yards of all types of war surplus goods said to be filling warehouses all over the country.

Mister Supervisor, as you go about your task,
Are you really supervising is the question I would ask,
Do you think it more important that everything be seen,
Or isn't it convincing just to be upon the scene?
Do not all the time be looking for some wrong this or that,
Just be around where workers if necessary can chat.
It's your job, I know, to look for something new,
But you're also getting pay to let the folks see you.
Do not stay out in the office with your head stuck in the sands,
Get yourself out in the alleys, be a friend to all your hands,
Find out something 'bout each fellow you can really like,
And you'll find that folks like you and want you in their sight,
Do not always look for trouble be it old or be it new,
The important thing, my friend, is to let the folks see you.

JAMES F. MCMAHAN.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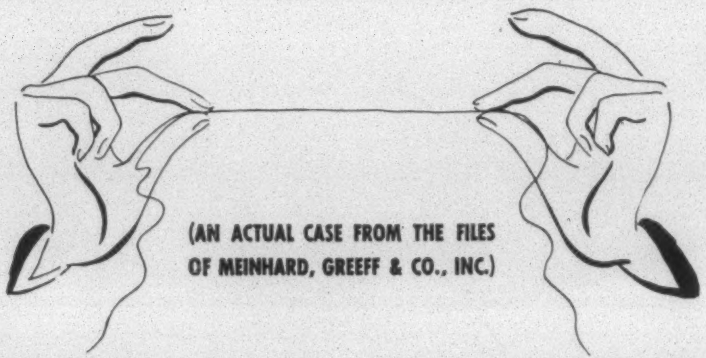

(AN ACTUAL CASE FROM THE FILES OF MEINHARD, GREEFF & CO., INC.)

Early in the war years, a relatively small but well recommended factoring client was sent to Meinhard, Greeff. His financial requirements at the time were small, his volume contingent on his ability to get materials under a wartime economy. Hardly did Meinhard believe that some day this man would ask for sufficient cash so that he and his associates could purchase a cotton yarn mill to assure a supply of yarn and to consolidate operations.

A few months ago exactly one million dollars were deposited by Meinhard in a Southern bank and as fifteen men thrashed out the legalities, the tax problems, and financing procedure around a table in the directors' room at this bank, Meinhard actually placed $950,000 on the table to clinch the purchase of this property.

Everyone knows that a factor will check and guarantee credits, cash accounts receivable, and under certain conditions advance against inventories, but will he rise to the occasion with wisdom, farsightedness, and cold cash when the destiny and ambitions of a client are at stake?

This is just another example of the constructive service of Meinhard, Greeff — based on common sense, not iron clad dictum.

Meinhard, Greeff & Co., Inc.

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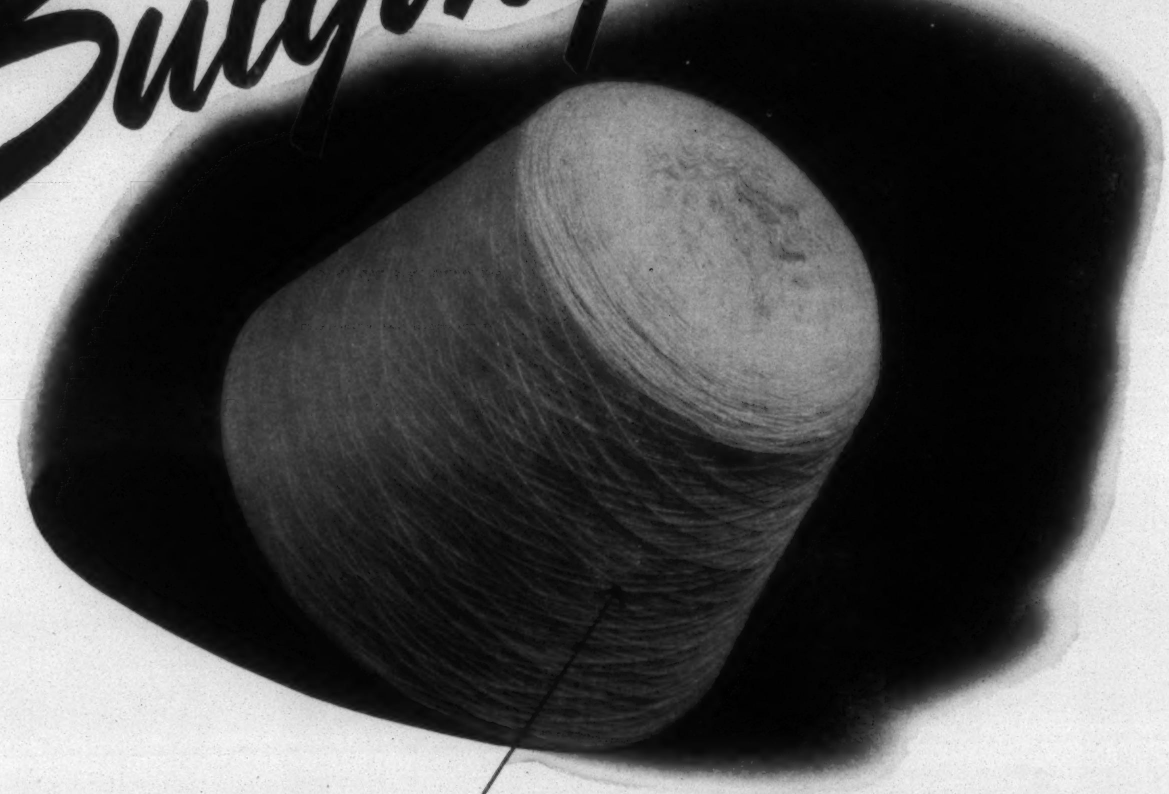

THE CAUSE / AND THE CURE

Cones that bulge at the nose are often caused by the fact that the angle of wind, or lay of the yarn, is too small. The concentration of pressure pushes the yarn upward, with results all too familiar to many spinners and knitters.

The cure is simple and easy when winding with the FOSTER MODEL 102. Just widen the angle of wind by changing four small gears in the head end of the machine. Nine different angles of wind, from 9° to 18° are possible in this way.

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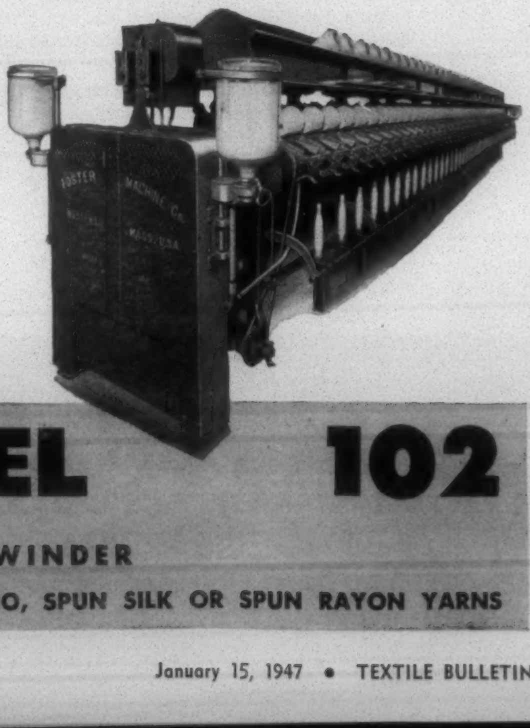
Southern Office, Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Canadian Representative, Ross-Whitehead & Co., Ltd., University Tower Bldg., 660 St. Catherine St., West, Montreal, Que.



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We want to take "time out" to thank our loyal friends for their cooperation during the year 1946. Strikes in the chemical industries and raw material shortages reduced our normal supply of Calgon*—But you understood.

A new year is ahead of us—we cannot predict that we will supply your full requirements but we pledge our unstinted efforts, to meet your needs and to serve you during the coming year.

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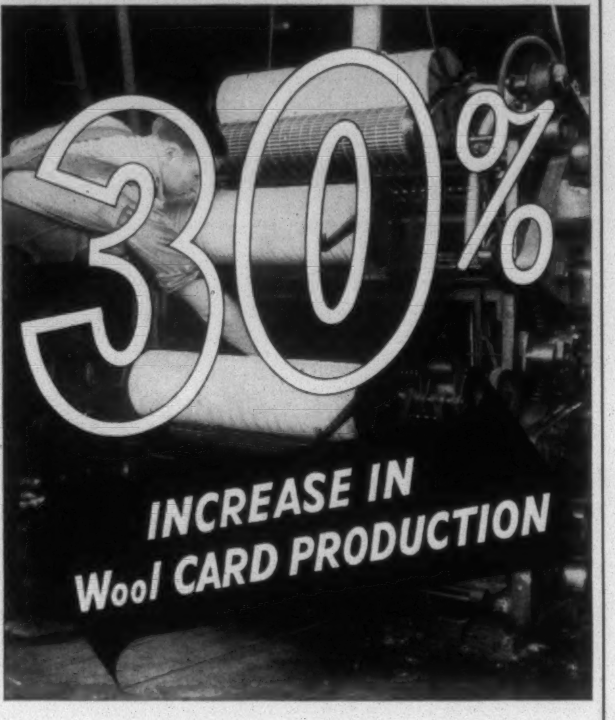

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During the war a number of our customers in the woolen and worsted industry were so desperately in need of more production that they did something they had never done before. They asked us to inspect their card clothing and cards with a view to improving both the quality and the quantity of the output.

Inspection by one of our practical card men revealed that several mills were using the wrong type of clothing for the job or that the card setting was incorrect for the best results. When our recommendations were adopted, production increased as much as 30% in some cases and the quality of the sliver was greatly improved, resulting in better yarns, better fabrics and economies all along the line.

Inspection of cards is only one of hundreds of problems which you and your employees have to think about. We pay a man to do and think of nothing else. It is only logical that he should be able to save many mills time and money and to improve the quality of their carding.

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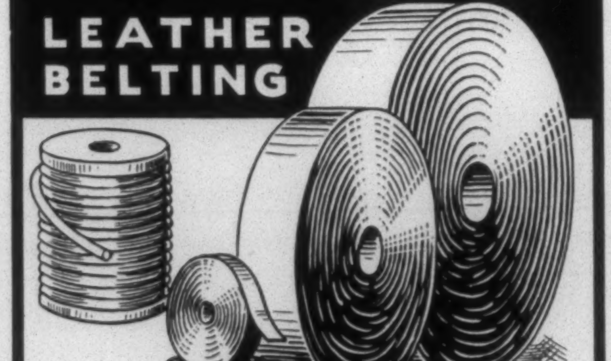

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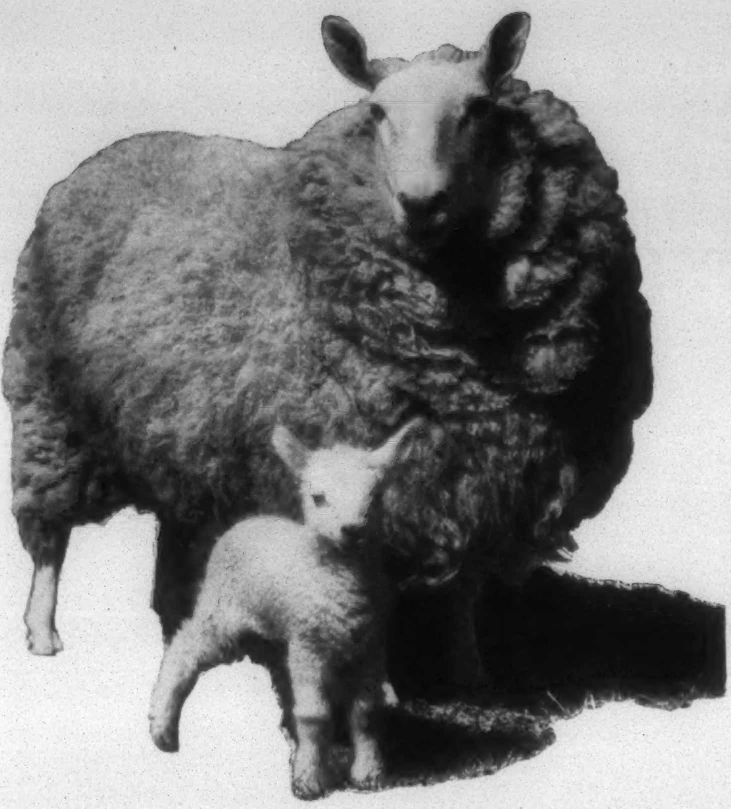

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Yes, sir! Yes, sir! 10 DIFFERENT KINDS!

AS every good wool and worsted mill man knows, the "three bags full" the sheep offered in the nursery rhyme were not an unmixed blessing.

Even when it is carefully sorted into half bloods, quarter bloods, 64's, etc., every bag of wool seems to have individual characteristics that may often complicate its processing.

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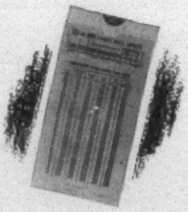
Wool Spinning Card Room Chart Free on request. Gives the approximate grain weight of travelers for front roll speeds 85 to 100 . . . also a Comparative Rayon Denier Yarn Table. Write for your copy today.



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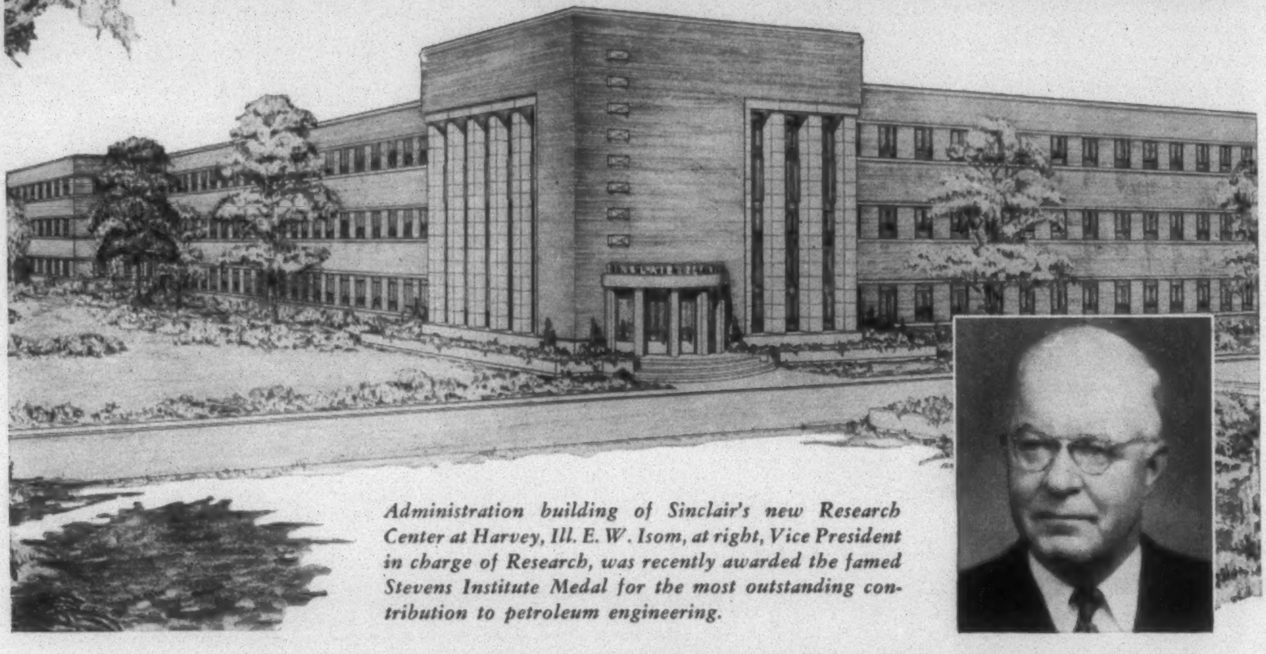

Administration building of Sinclair's new Research Center at Harvey, Ill. E. W. Isom, at right, Vice President in charge of Research, was recently awarded the famed Stevens Institute Medal for the most outstanding contribution to petroleum engineering.

Sinclair is completing a new $4,000,000 petroleum research and development laboratory at Harvey, Ill. This great research center — to be the most modern and best equipped in the industry — climaxes more than 30 years of consistent achievement in the development of superior products for the solution of your most difficult lubrication problems.

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textile bulletin

Vol. 71 January 15, 1947 No. 10

COLOR and LIGHT in INDUSTRY

By JAMES A. MEACHAM, Sherwin-Williams Co.
– Before Charlotte (N. C.) Engineers Club –

THE marked increase in the levels of illumination provided for modern industrial floor space and the demand for better quality lighting have combined to bring into focus the important service that color can render as an aid to better lighting and in creating a more favorable factory environment for factory operations. I am sure it is not necessary to enlarge on the well-established fact that the proper use of color increases production, improves the morale of the workmen, makes a safer plant and contributes to good housekeeping.

In developing what might be called the science of using color in industry, it is natural to expect that some mistakes may have been made. Complete knowledge of any subject cannot be attained overnight. The practical application of color is not as exact a science as we would like to have it, and in this respect differs considerably from the other basic fields of engineering used in textile mill design and management. Sometimes it seems appropriate to say there are no real authoritative sources of information on the subject of color but only varying degrees of ignorance. It may also seem that some of us have joined that group of people who take their mental exercise by jumping at conclusions. Bearing this in mind, I would like to confine my discussion to some of the basic principles upon which a logical choice of color can be based.

Reflective Qualities of Colors

Colors should be chosen which will have reflective qualities that will produce a soft, comfortable illumination as compared with the stronger and sometimes more glaring properties of white. This means that we would put colors of lower reflective value (the darker colors) on the lower walls and on the machines which are in the range of vision most of the time. Lighter colors would be used for upper wall surfaces, with white reserved for the ceiling, which is least of all in the worker's vision. It also means that we would choose colors of low chroma, that is, which contain large percentages of gray, so that they will be somewhat neutral in their effect and at no time serve to distract the attention of the workers.

This is especially important in selecting colors for space painting. Whenever colors are used on large areas, such as walls and ceilings, soft tints are more pleasing to the eye. The use of pure color is permissible only if relative areas are small. This is illustrated by a recent color study made in connection with the color standards adopted by a large manufacturer in the North. An intense coral was selected as the standard shade for cafeteria walls. In a small area, it is not at all unattractive. We know from experience, however, that if used on the four walls of a room, a color so intense as this would not be pleasing. A soft peach tint will supply a wealth of color and will throw a softly diffused light upon all objects in the room, producing a much more desirable atmosphere for employees seeking a period of relaxation during the noon hour. This same manufacturer selected an intense yellow as the standard color for washrooms. A more subdued tone of yellow would be much more appropriate for room painting. Even though delicate in shade, yellows may be either cool or warm.

Reducing Brightness Contrast

Of almost equal importance is the matter of brightness, and particularly brightness contrast. Colors must be selected to reduce brightness contrast at every point. Objectionable brightness ratios can occur between different painted areas, such as for example, upper and lower wall; or the wall and floor; or the wall and machine. Brightness ratios in these cases should be kept as low as possible, and it is generally agreed that ratios in excess of three to one should be avoided, and ratios less than two to one are highly desirable. Excessive brightness ratios between adjoining wall areas may be very distracting. This is illustrated by a panel of light green and dark green, having a brightness ratio of ten to one. When compared with a panel consisting of two shades of green having a brightness ratio of less than two to one, the improvement is evident. A still further subduing of the brightness ratio is also desirable in many cases and produces an attractive result.

We are all familiar with plants where the upper wall is white and the dado is dark gray or dark green. This has, in fact, been followed as standard practice for many years. I recently visited a large industrial drafting room where this method of painting had been followed. The supervisor remarked, without thinking particularly about the walls, that there was an intangible something in this room which he and his men did not like. After spending some time in the room, carefully studying conditions, I was convinced that the excessive brightness ratio that existed between the upper and lower walls accounted for much of their discomfort, as strong contrast introduces a distracting element to the eye, which becomes cumulative over a period of time and causes nervous fatigue.

This can be illustrated by panels of white with various colored dados. White is frequently used in toilet rooms because it suggests cleanliness and, of course, is used in manufacturing plants for better illumination. From the standpoint of decoration, white alone, without color accent or interest, is not wholly desirable. However, if dark gray or dark green is used with white, excessive brightness contrast results. A medium shade of turquoise is much more effective.

It will be of interest in passing to compare the contrast effect of a number of color harmonies arranged in order of increasing brightness ratio. The ratios in these various color harmonies range from as low as 1½ to one in the case of a combination peach and beige on the one hand, to slightly less than three to one for ivory and blue. All of these color harmonies are very moderate in brightness ratio, however, and none of them produce the distracting effect of some of the stronger contrasts previously illustrated.

Co-Ordinating Paint With Illumination

The most important source of excessive brightness or glare in most plants is in connection with the artificial lighting. The demand for higher levels of illumination and the impossibility of producing an abundance of light without intense brightness at the light sources has made this a serious problem. There are many factors involved—the brightness of the illuminant itself, its size, its angular location with respect to the workers, and the degree to which the illuminant is brighter than its background. Paint does not offer any assistance in connection with some of these factors, of course, but it does play an important part in determining the brightness contrast between the illuminant and its background. Since white is the brightest of all colors, it is most effective in reducing brightness contrast between the light source and its background, and most illuminating authorities agree on the principle of using white as the preferred color for ceilings.

Where the plant is effectively daylighted with an abundance of monitor sash, good results can be obtained by using a very light tint of green or blue for ceiling surfaces—a color not far from white but sufficiently toned down to give it a cool effect. However, where the plant operates entirely on artificial illumination we would consider white the logical ceiling color in most, if not all, cases.

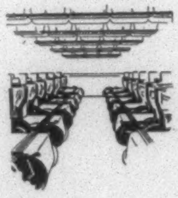
Choice of the Actual Color

Having in mind the general requirements as to brightness, the choice of the actual color for the walls may be made rather freely. It generally can be said that any activity, physical or mental, tends to make the individual seem warmer. He responds therefore to cool colors in work spaces rather than to warm. This places the emphasis on greens and blues, rather than on browns and yellows. An exception would be a department facing north, or one which is inadequately lighted, where a warmer color might offer a definite advantage.

A pleasing color arrangement demands, most of all, color harmony between the several parts. Of equal importance is color balance, that is to say, the areas devoted to pure hue or accent colors must be relatively small in relation to the areas devoted to background or environmental colors. A spot or two of yellow or red in a plant may introduce a lively interest that will lift it out of the ordinary, but 50 such spots might completely spoil the effect. Bright, or even brilliant wall colors such as yellows, have a particular appeal in some areas of the plant, more especially conference rooms, corridors, and other places where the employees spend only limited periods of time. They would not be suitable for general working spaces.

Color for Machinery

It will be in order to discuss briefly the selection of color for the machines. Experience indicates that the color of the machine should be of a fairly high light reflection value to build up the brightness of the surroundings to approximately that of the task itself. It has been shown that when the brightness of the task is five times greater than that of the surroundings our ability to see is reduced to 70 per cent of normal; and also where the surroundings are five times brighter than the task, vision is reduced to 44 per cent. Obviously, the best condition occurs when both the task and the surroundings are of approximately equal brightness and this may be accomplished with the proper choice of color for the machines.



Keeping in mind the various angles which we have been discussing bearing on the selection of color, we have attempted to work out a fairly simple and practical system of color harmony for industry, which can be demonstrated readily with models. We have selected six semi-gloss machine enamels which are dark enough to be practical in an industrial plant but light enough to fulfill the requirement that the surroundings, that is the machine itself, be of approximately the same brightness value as the work on which the operator's attention is directed. These six colors are: medium turquoise, beige, medium blue, brown, green and neutral silver gray. They vary in light reflection value from 25 per cent for the medium blue to 38 per cent in the case of the beige. They are, therefore, about twice as light in color as the National Machine Tool Builders Association standard gray, which has a light reflection value under 15 per cent.

In some operations, the task is performed to best advantage when the tool or piece of work is silhouetted against a light background such as ivory. A silhouette color is also effective as a reflecting background, to bring up the brightness of the immediate surroundings to correspond to that of the work. A silhouette color can be ivory, or a two-tone effect may be used, in which the silhouette color is a lighter shade of the machine enamel itself.

The accent color is a small area of pure color, appropriately harmonious with the machine enamel. It serves a dual purpose—to indicate points of danger, and to increase efficiency through ease of locating operating levers and but-

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tons. The accent color also is a decorative feature, as it offers the interest value of a small area of bright color.

The Color Harmonies

Using the six machine colors interchangeably as dado enamels, we have combined them with lighter tints of the same colors in a satin finish, especially designed for factory use, producing 17 color harmonies for upper and lower factory walls. Since from two to four different machine colors may be used with each wall and dado combination, there are some 56 possible arrangements, any one of which may be used with full assurance of good results insofar as its fundamental color harmony is concerned.

Of first importance among the 17 color harmonies are five basic combinations of light and dark shades of the same color (show green, buff, blue, peach and turquoise). The same color may be used on the machine as on the dado to produce a simple and thoroughly practical color arrangement. It is immediately apparent, however, that there are a number of interesting contrast arrangements possible. For example, a brown machine may be used with green walls, and a green machine may be used against a brown background. Similarly, a beige machine is attractive against a turquoise background; and turquoise may in like manner be used with beige. Blue may also be used with beige or brown; and brown or beige may be used with blue.

Due to the special selection of its color tone, silver gray machine enamel may be used with all of the color combinations with excellent results. Gray is especially good with turquoise; it is always a happy choice with peach. Gray with green background is one of our most common industrial arrangements; and gray goes splendidly with blue or brown. Just as a gray machine may be used with all of the other combinations, it is equally practicable to use gray as a dado. Gray with peach and gray with turquoise are two especially good combinations with gray dado. If we place a beige machine in front of the peach and silver gray background, you will see we have repeated the original basic combination of peach and beige, now with a gray dado as a partial background. Similarly, by placing the turquoise machine in front of the turquoise and gray wall, we have the original basic color harmony of light turquoise and tion, it is advisable to step up the light reflection of the wall by using ivory, which is the brightest of all the wall medium turquoise, with a gray background. Both of these are highly practical combinations of very general application, being especially good where delicate work is performed and where a clean, quiet, yet cheerful effect is needed.

Conductive rubber, improved during the war for military use, has been applied to the gigantic electric heading pad shown above and built by Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. to serve as a drying medium in fabric printing. Weighing 187 pounds, 30 feet long and 65 inches wide, the pad is said to be the biggest rubber heating unit ever made for commercial use. It was developed by Goodyear to function as a table-top drying element so that multiple colors may be applied to textiles in one continuous operation.

Just as we placed a brown machine before a green background, we obtain a very interesting result by using a brown dado with a green upper wall and then painting the machine in medium green. Here again we have the original basic color harmony of light and medium green, introducing brown in the background as the dado. A similar contrast harmony is worked out between buff and blue, incorporating the blue dado with a buff wall. In this case, we can place a brown machine in front of the contrast background, or a blue machine, or, for that matter, a silver gray machine.

Colors for Maximum Illumination

Where the adequacy of the illumination may be in quescolors except white. In this manner we obtain some additional interesting color harmonies. Brown is perhaps the most natural dado color to use with ivory, and is an excellent arrangement for a bright, cheerful atmosphere. Ivory walls can also be combined with medium blue or medium turquoise, but probably more important is the combination of medium green. This is one of the most effective and popular of all color harmonies. Particularly with a gray machine, the ivory and green combination is effective in heavy industries, as it appeals to men who are dealing with rough material.

The combination ivory and medium blue is an excellent one for a machine shop or a heavy erection shop, in which case the medium blue enamel is used on the machine, with a high dado, being a very practical selection for that purpose. Neutral backgrounds, like ivory and gray, tend to focus attention on colored objects in the foreground. This is the special function of the combination of ivory with a gray dado. It is the most neutral of all wall and dado treatments and yet produces surprisingly fine results. If the mechanical equipment in the plant is of a type deserving especial attention, it will stand out to excellent advantage against this modest background Beige, medium green and medium blue machines are all good with this combination, although the green is somewhat more emphatic If it is decided to create an extremely quiet interior, a combination of gray machine with ivory and gray backgrounds may be used With this setup, interest is obtained with the dado stripe and the accent color, both of which are red.

Yellow is not as frequently used in industrial plants as other colors. However, it is one of the brightest colors in light reflection value, and always produces a cheerful interior, suggestive of sunshine and warmth. Brown is the natural color to use with yellow, and may be employed on both the dado and machines.

Related Color Idea for Adjoining Rooms

In large plants, it is not always practicable to select a single color harmony which will meet all conditions throughout the plant. On the other hand, an abrupt change in color from one department *(Continued on Page 63)*

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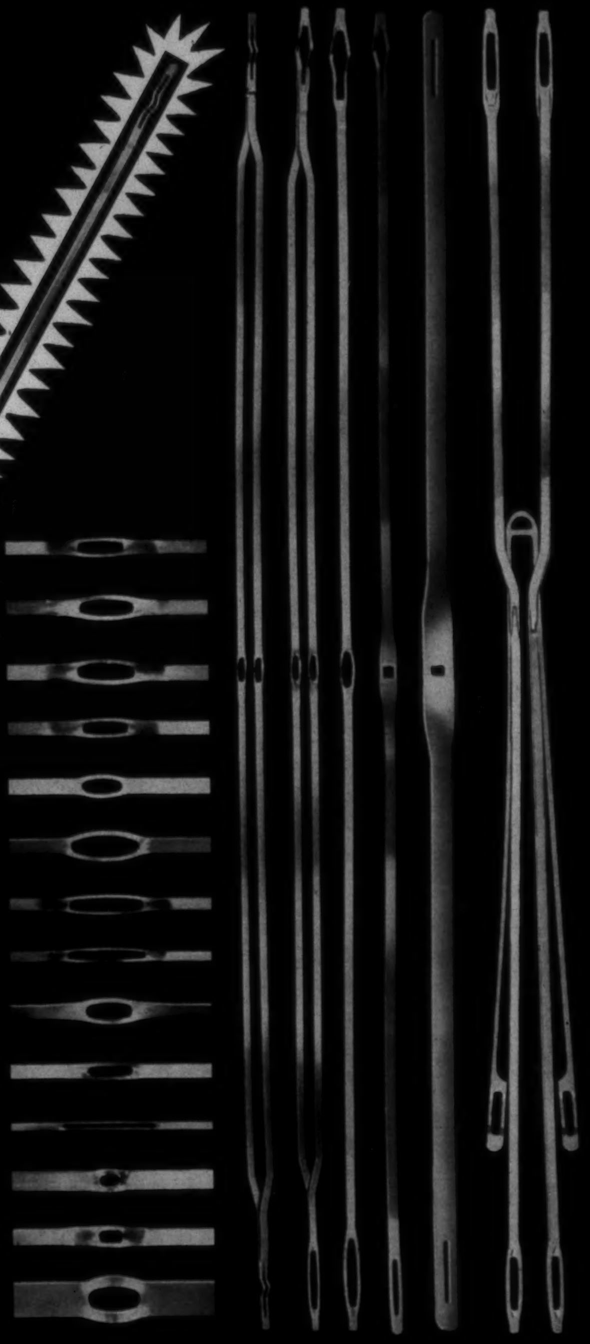

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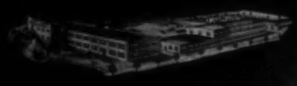

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Study your job.. Look at it from every angle... Think of possible improvements
SUGGEST THE BETTER WAY!
There's Always a BETTER WAY!
Think!
Make a Suggestion!

Employee Suggestion Systems

By WILLIAM A. NEWELL, Editor, TEXTILE FORUM

— A Reprint from the North Carolina State College School of Textiles Publication —

FEW men can know as much about a job as the man doing that job. It was in recognition of this fact that Irish and German landowners, as far back as the 18th Century, gave rewards for better methods of farming or marketing. It was on this same fundamental principle that the first organized employee suggestion system in the United States was established by the National Cash Register Co. in 1894—a system which is operative today.

Textile manufacturers, sometimes slow to adopt progressive methods of management, did not recognize the value of employee suggestion systems until very recently. The use of the suggestion system in textile mills was pioneered by Clark Thread Co. of Clarkdale, Ga., whose system was inaugurated in 1934, and is still being operated successfully today. The great majority of mills now using the system have started since 1940, mostly after the beginning of the war. In order to conduct this survey, *Textile Forum* exhausted every possible source of information to find out the names of textile mills using employee suggestion systems. After extensive research, we were able to uncover only 88 of all the mills throughout the United States which have or have had employee suggestion systems. Of these, about 60 per cent were knitting establishments, and about 50 per cent had inaugurated their system in late 1945 or early 1946.

In spite of the infrequent use of employee suggestion systems in the textile industry, it has long been a time-

Typical incentive posters furnished with purchased suggestion systems.

honored device of personnel management in practically all other industries. In recognition of this fact, *Textile Forum* undertook to contact those textile mills using employee suggestion systems to determine what success was being attained. This was done by means of questionnaire, consisting of 22 questions regarding the history, administration and success of their systems. All 88 mills using the system were not contacted because of the predominance of knitting mills, but an equal number of cotton, woolen and worsted, rayon and knitting mills were asked to reply. Of the total number approached, 19 sent replies which could be used.

The remainder of this article will deal generally with the features of employee suggestion systems, and the methods used by the 19 textile mills in operating their systems. The complete list of specific questions and answers of the 19 replying mills are tabulated on Pages 34 and 35. Basically, the employee suggestion system consists of providing some means, usually boxes throughout the mill, by which employees may make suggestions on better and cheaper ways of carrying out processes, modifications of equipment, or methods of bettering the health and welfare of all employees. These suggestions are usually encouraged by the use of posters and booklets, are collected periodically, and if accepted, rewarded in some way, usually by monetary awards.

The system used may be of one's own device, or it may be purchased from one of several companies which will provide systems complete to the last detail, except for operating personnel. This latter service consists initially of provision of attractive suggestion boxes, suggestion blanks, posters, etc., and specific recommendations as to methods of operation of the system to suit the particular mill. This is followed by the periodic supply of posters, typed letters encouraging suggestions for placement on bulletin boards, and other pertinent services. Almost all of the textile mills using the employee suggestion system make use of one of these purchased systems.

The matter of eligibility to make suggestions and receive rewards is most controversial. It is obvious that the better-trained and higher-paid workers in supervisory positions will be enabled to make more and better suggestions than the rank-and-file employees, thus receiving a large share of the rewards. But it is also obvious that higher paid and technically more capable employees are expected to make suggestions, and such initiative is not above the call of their positions. Basically the object of a suggestion system is to encourage contributions which are not normally expected. Most mills replying to our questionnaire stated that all employees from the level of assistant foreman and up were not eligible to participate in the suggestion system. However, some concerns which were more experienced in operation of the system had set up a separate system available only to supervisors and foremen.

It was practically unanimous that the form of reward should be cash. Some mills, especially mills making ladies' hosiery, supplemented the cash with merchandise. About 50 per cent of the mills (including most of those having older suggestion systems) had a minimum award of about $2, which was paid for any reasonable suggestion received. Practically all mills did not set a maximum award, but used a formula or committee decision to determine the amount awarded. In the case of suggestions regarding production, this varied from ten to 25 per cent of the savings made by installation of the suggestion for the first operative year. In some cases, some percentage of the installation cost was deducted, and in other cases supplemented rewards continued after the first year in proportion to continued savings. Suggestions relative to abstract items, as health, safety, etc., which are unmeasurable in terms of dollars and cents, were usually rewarded by an amount determined by the judging committee.

All companies reported the use of printed suggestion blanks for use of employees. These are a standard feature of purchased systems, and provide ample space for writing, and sometimes a cross-sectioned area on the reverse side for making drawings. To preserve the anonymity of the suggestor and to eliminate prejudices on the part of judges, the blanks are serially numbered, with a detachable stub which is held by the employee pending results. Some mills provided an optional space for the name, but in no case eliminated the serial number entirely. The period between collections of blanks from boxes varied from daily to monthly, but generally suggestions were collected weekly, except when a special drive was being staged. Most mills used the continuous system, running without interruption or contests. Some few mills (again the more experienced in operation of systems) had periodic drives or contests to stimulate interest in the system.

Opinion varied evenly on the need for a booklet explaining the system, although agreement was unanimous on the point of using some method, either booklet, poster, bulletin board or plant newspaper to acquaint employees with the operation of the system. In almost all cases, posters were used to stimulate interest and action in the system. These are also a feature of purchased systems. The time for changing posters varied from semi-weekly to monthly, but most mills agreed on a weekly change.

Opinion varied as to the desirability of limiting suggestions to certain desirable types, as those pertaining to lowered costs, savings in material, modifications of equipment, improvement of safety and health, etc. Most of the newer users of suggestion systems encouraged all suggestions regardless of subject, while a few older users stated that efforts were made to direct initiative along certain lines. It is believed that this matter is somewhat self-corrective as

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AHCOWET ANS is truly a general utility chemical in the finishing department, having an exceptionally wide adaptability. It has excellent wetting out and penetrating properties, is an effective detergent, and is also used as a dyeing assistant. Other applications include kier boiling and sizing.

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STANDARD DRAVES WETTING TESTS

(Using a 3 Gram Weight with Unbleached Cotton Yarn)

	Sinking Time in Seconds		
	Water	2% Caustic Soda	2% Sulfuric Acid
0.3	8	9	10
0.5	3.5	4	4½
0.75	1.7	2¼	2¼

Sample on request

*Trade Mark Reg.

ARNOLD, HOFFMAN & CO., INC.
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the system remains in effect. This was shown by the statistical data received, for those mills having older systems received fewer suggestions per thousand employees, but accepted a relatively larger percentage, indicating that use of the system will bring about a knowledge of desirable types of ideas. Attempts at education from the very beginning, however, will eliminate much of the chaff, and a large number of rejections which may have a harmful effect in getting a new system started.

The means of informing the employee suggestor of the action taken on his suggestion may well determine the success of failure of the system. Most companies made use of the bulletin board as the starting point in this matter, then action usually consisted of a personal discussion with the suggestor or use of a personal letter to the suggestor, regardless of whether the action was in acceptance or rejection of the suggestion. Accepted suggestions and their suggestors were usually publicized highly. The real job of salesmanship, however, comes in the rejection of suggestions, which occurs in 75 per cent of all ideas submitted. Rejections must be made in such a way that further efforts will be encouraged, and most companies stressed the need for full explanation to suggestors of reasons for rejection of their ideas.

Opinion varied somewhat as to the make-up of the judging committee of suggestions and awards. Some few mills had labor-management committees, but the great majority favored committees made up of a representative of top management, and supervisors and/or foremen representing the departments to which suggestions being considered pertained. In reply to a question regarding the importance of follow-up and installation of accepted suggestions, it was practically unanimous that this is one of the most important features of the program. Suggestions may be accepted and paid for, but unless the employees see the ideas put into use, further suggestions will not be stimulated.

Various questions were asked which, it was hoped, would produce some statistical data on number of suggestions received, per cent accepted, average amount paid out per suggestion and the total savings per year attributed to the system. The figures received, however, varied so greatly that it was impossible to draw any conclusions or correlate any factors. The number of suggestions received per thousand employees per year varied from eight to 600 over such a range that to try to reach an accurate average or modal value would be impossible. The percentage of suggestions accepted of the total received varied from one to 90 per cent, with a modal value of about 20 per cent. The average amount paid out per accepted suggestion varied from $5 to $37, with a modal value of about $10. It was noted that those companies which had recently started their systems received an unusually large number of suggestions, accepted a relatively low percentage, and paid out lower amounts per suggestion; while those companies *(Continued on Page 64)*

THINK SUGGEST
Sailing in CONVOY
An example of perfect teamwork and cooperation. Your IDEAS can bring about more effective cooperation in our organization
SUBMIT THEM TODAY
Cash In On Your Ideas!
SUGGESTIONS RECEIVED
AWARDS
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION REQUIRED
IT NEED NOT BE A WHALE OF AN IDEA
BUT IF YOU HAVE A SUGGESTION FOR IMPROVEMENT—NO MATTER HOW LITTLE WE WANT IT!
There's always a BETTER WAY!
Think!
Make a Suggestion!
Take a BLANK

Two types of suggestion boxes available with purchased employee suggestion systems. At left, the one furnished by Morton Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill.; at right, the box designed by Elliott Service Co. of New York City.

Joanna Invention Now Available to You

with it you can spin up to

40% MORE YARN PER BOBBIN...

Here you see the larger package produced by paper-tube spinning on the new Joanna Aluminum Adapter compared with conventional warp package.

★ Patent Pending

Cut Your Doffing and Spooling Costs
Reduce Ends Down 50% Per Hour

The new Joanna Adapter is the sensation of the industry right now. With it your old spindles can be changed over to paper tube spinning. Moreover, the paper bobbins will be driven correctly—from the top. In warp spinning you will get up to 40% more yarn per bobbin, and in many cases doff them every ten hours, instead of every six hours and twenty minutes for the older type.

Your saving in doffing and spooling alone will pay you 30% on your investment in converting with this new Joanna Adapter. You can also effect other savings by eliminating waste on the spoolers and reducing ends down as much as 50% an hour.

The adapters are made to your own specifications to properly fit your spindles. Cost of complete assembly on your spindle, including grinding and finishing of spindle blade acorn and whirl, does not usually exceed $1.50. This adapter is being used now by Joanna Textile Mills, Goldville, S. C., and other leading mills. We invite you to try it on one frame and compare the improved results.

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HOW 19 TEXTILE MILLS REPLIED T

	Mill	Location	Year Started	Who Is Not Eligible	Who Is Eligible	Form	If Monetary		What Is The Formula For Determining Awards	Do Blanks Use Name Or Serial Number	How Often Are Blanks Collected?	Is System Continuous Or Contest Type?
							Maximum	Minimum				
COTTON MILLS	A	N. C.	1943	None	All employees; supervisors have separate competition	Cash	$150 per month for employees, $150 quarterly for supervisors	None	None	Both; use of name optional	Monthly	Consecutive monthly contests
	B	Ga.	1943	Second hand and higher employees	All below level of second hand	Cash	$100	$3.00	None	Number	Weekly	Continuous
	C	N. C.	1944	Supervisory level and up	Hourly paid employees	Cash	None	$2.50	10% of Savings for one year	Both; use of name optional	Weekly	Continuous with intermittent contests
	D	Ga.	1934	Vice-pres., gen. mgr. asst. gen. mgr.	Supt., office clerks, office mill, yarn and shop supervisors, and all employees	Cash	None	$5.00	25% of savings for one year	Both; use of name optional	Weekly	Continuous
	E	N. Y.	1941	Executive staff members	All other employees	Cash	$150	$5.00	None	Number	Bi-weekly	Continuous
	F	Ala.	1941	Supervisors	All rank-and-file employees	Cash	None	None	Value to company	Number	Daily	Continuous
RAYON MILLS	G	Mass.	1946	Top management	All regular employees	Cash	None	$1.00	None	Number	Weekly	Continuous
	H	N. C.	1940	Supervisory and office employees	All others	Cash	None	None	Based on value to company or employees	Number	Monthly	Continuous
	I	N. C.	1940	Overseers and up	Second hands and down	Cash	$75	$5.00	10% of first year's savings or $75 (largest)	Number	Weekly	Continuous
	J	New England	1946	Foremen and up; persons in advisory and planning positions	All other employees, including employees in armed forces	Cash			10% of first year's savings	Number	Weekly	Continuous
WOOLEN and WORSTED MILLS	K	N. H.	1946	Foremen and supervisors	All others below foremen	Cash			Determined by a committee	Number	Weekly	Continuous
	L	Mass.	1941	Foremen, asst. foremen, dept. heads, management officials	All listed as employees (mill and office)	Cash	None	$2.00	Determined by a committee	Number	Weekly	Continuous
	M	Pa.	1936	Foremen supts., dept. mgrs., company officers	All others	Cash	None	$2.00	25% of first year's savings, more for continued savings	Number	Twice weekly	Continuous
	N	Mass.	1945		All .	Cash	None	$5.00	10% of first year's savings	Number	Weekly	Continuous
KNITTING MILLS	O	Minn.	1944	Supts. and executives	All below supervisory level	Cash and merchan-	None	$5.00	10% annual savings less ½ cost of installation	Number	Weekly	Continuous
	P	Pa.	1946	Salaried employees	All others	Cash	None		15½% of yearly savings	Number	Weekly	Continuous
	Q	N. C.	1946	Dept. heads	All others	Cash and hosiery	None			Number	Bi-weekly	Continuous
	R	Oregon	1934	Directors	Supervisory and advisory compete for partial awards; all others for full awards	Cash	$250	$2.00	10-25% of one year's savings	Number	Every 2-3 days	Both
	S	Pa.	1944	Foremen	All others	Cash	None		None at present	Number	Monthly	Continuous

QUESTIONAIRE ON SUGGESTION SYSTEMS

Do You Use Explanatory Booklet?	Is Desirable Type Suggestion Encouraged?	Do You Use Posters?	How Often Are Posters Changed?	How Is Employee Informed Of Action On Idea?	Who Are The Judges?	Is Follow-Up Carried Out? Is This Important?	Total Number Of Employees	Number Suggestions Received Per 1,000 Employees	Percentage Of Suggestions Accepted	Average Amount Paid Per Accepted Suggestion	Estimated Total Yearly Savings
Yes	Yes	No		Posted notices	Ten employees, including two superintendents and personnel director	Yes. Vital!	1,200	420	7%	$37.50	See remarks
Leaflet to new employees	Yes	Yes	Weekly	Personal award by plant mgr. if accepted; personal letter if rejected	Committee of six supervisors of all levels	Yes. Important.	2,400	125	16%	$18.00	No figures
No	No	Yes	Weekly	Posted notice	Committee of supervisors	Yes, as far as conditions permit	750	535	25%	$5.00	See remarks
No	No	No		Rejects—letter explains why; accepted—personal notification	Suggestion consultant and committee	Yes. Important.	750	65	90%	$10.00	$1,600-$2,000 See remarks
No	No	Yes	Semi-weekly	Post serial numbers and results	Gen. mgr., plant supt., head of dept. idea pertains to	Yes	212	19	13%	$18.00	$4,000-$5,000
No	No	Yes	Weekly	By notice on suggestion box bulletin board	Committee of supts. and foremen	Yes	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available		See remarks
Yes	No	Yes	Bi-weekly	Notice of action posted on suggestion box bulletin board	Committee of five	Yes. Definitely important.	1,900	500	16%	Unknown	Unknown
No	Yes	No		List of winners and awards posted on bulletin board	Company committee	Yes	750	400	5%	$22.50	See remarks
No	Yes	Yes	Weekly	Numbers of accepted suggestions posted	Committee in each department	Yes	2,400	8	12½%	$33.00	See remarks
Yes	No	Yes	Weekly	Through local committeemen and plant newspaper	General committee of four members	Yes. Yes	3,000		5%		
Yes	No	Yes	Weekly		Committee of supervisory employees	Yes. Yes	450	167	1%	Unknown	Unknown
Yes	Yes	Yes	At least monthly	Through monthly company newspaper	Suggestion committee with management review	Yes Very important.	900	84	30%	$10.00	
No	No	Yes	Weekly	Bulletin board and personal letter	Suggestion committee of gen. mgr., supt., two members engineering dept., executive secretary	Yes. important.	500	240	54%	$6.00	
Yes	No	Yes	Weekly	Posted on suggestion box	Four executives	Yes	375	530	Very few	Unknown	See remarks
No	No	Yes	Weekly	Letter to employees; winner's names posted	Labor-management committee	Lack of follow-up will discourage further suggestions.	600	200	26%	$11.00	$4,000 See remarks
Yes	Yes	Yes	Weekly	Posted on bulletin board	Plant mgr., personnel director	Yes. Very important	330	600	27%	$5.00	Not accurately determined
Yes	No	Yes	Bi-weekly	Posted on bulletin board	Company and department heads		Unknown	Unknown	Unknown		
No	No, but should	Yes	Weekly	Check delivered personally, rejections made by letter explaining reason	1-Management, 1-engin. dept., 1-time studyman, 2-employees below supervisor.	Yes. important	1,250	250	21%	$33.00	See remarks
Yes	No	Yes	Weekly	Via letter	Labor-management committee	Yes. By all means.	300	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	See remarks

Customers Aren't Guinea Pigs

From THE NEEDLE'S EYE, Union Special Machine Co.

NOT so many years ago, the consumer public often took a chance on its life or health with the purchase of many items—foodstuffs, clothing, household wear, tools and even beyond that, the public was often misled into buying shoddy, poorly made items which broke down way before normal use had been obtained. Most of us can remember when some unscrupulous milk dealers added a shot of formaldehyde to preserve milk longer — and they preserved their customer's innards, too! Or a housewife would purchase a "preshrunk" housedress, pull it out of the first laundry, and find it just the right size for the baby!

But the public would not long tolerate such practices. Pure food and drug laws and public health laws began to govern the manufacture and sale of those products and even certain laws established standards for other goods. At the same time, American business began to realize that fair dealing, truth in merchandising, honesty in labeling, and complete quality identification were not only altruistic acts toward purchasers, but an integral part of profit making.

The consumer movement, a well organized drive by mass purchasing groups such as women's clubs, labor unions, tenants' leagues, and the like, aimed at consumer protection, and hastened the efforts of foresighted businessmen to introduce scientific testing and labeling of such merchanrise so that it might be accepted with confidence. The Federal Government itself sponsored many such agencies. It established label identification for wool, rayon, and silk, and is doing a thorough policing job in many fields at the present time.

The pressure resulting from the consumer movement and Federal Government interest, as well as the efforts of business, led to the rapid growth of a number of testing companies. United States Testing Co., Inc., which has headquarters at Hoboken, N. J., was one of these. Established in 1880, the organization was primarily concerned with the conditioning of silks, woolens, worsted and cotton yarns, and paper pulp, to which end-product testing was of minor importance. However, the demands for facts and scientific testing of all products led the testing company to expand its activities. Subsequent to 1920, it introduced facilities for testing all types of raw materials and products made from them; for testing all kinds of textile mill supplies, including fuels, oils and lubricants, soaps, waxes, waters, finishing materials, chemicals, including dyestuffs. It prepared microscopic and photomicrographic tests pertaining to textiles and papers. Today United States Testing Co., Inc., is one of the largest testing laboratories in the United States. It has branches all over the United States, and provides scientific information on over 150,000 different items each year.

"Absolute accuracy," the cornerstone of science, is the keynote of the company. Halftruths, evasions, guess-work, or subterfuges have no place in the genuine scientific testing institution. A test report issued by United States Testing Co., Inc., is accepted without question because it is generally known how the testing company guards against error—how thoroughly it checks every result. In preparing a test, every attempt is made to unearth the facts. These facts are presented exactly as determined by science, regardless of whether they are favorable or unfavorable to the client. Impartiality is priceless for both the testing company and the client.

The general testing division of United States Testing Co. is equipped to perform tests on all types of materials—raw textiles, metals, ores, wood, chemicals, oils, food products, leathers, etc. The abrasion test can be performed upon textiles, leathers, linoleum floor-covering and the like. The machine developed by the testing company moves a sample back and forth on a carriage while the abrasive material remains stationary. If more than one sample is submitted, they undergo the same number of strokes and are compared as to appearance; the samples are sometimes run to breakdown and rated in accordance with the number of strokes resisted. The firm's leather abrasion tester subjects leathers to pounding and scuffing, then *(Continued on Page 62)*

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Many fabric leaders, like Airedale Worsted Mills, Inc., consistently specify Sandoz colors because they count not only on high technical standards but also on a research department which is responsible for colors of high efficiency in handling and extreme fastness to mill and wearing conditions.

For example, the Vitrolan (Chromiferous) colors used in the garment illustrated at left, are recommended for such special manufacturing conditions as on fabrics brought directly from the carbonizer to the dye bath. The colors have excellent level dyeing properties and can be depended upon to meet the consistently more rigid retail standards for light and perspiration.

For acid, chrome or direct dyes . . . or auxiliary chemicals . . . for both natural and synthetic fibres . . . be guided by the successful "color achievements" you have been seeing in these Sandoz advertisements. Sandoz application laboratories are located in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Los Angeles, Charlotte, Toronto, where stocks in wide range are carried. Other branches are in Chicago, Paterson and Providence.

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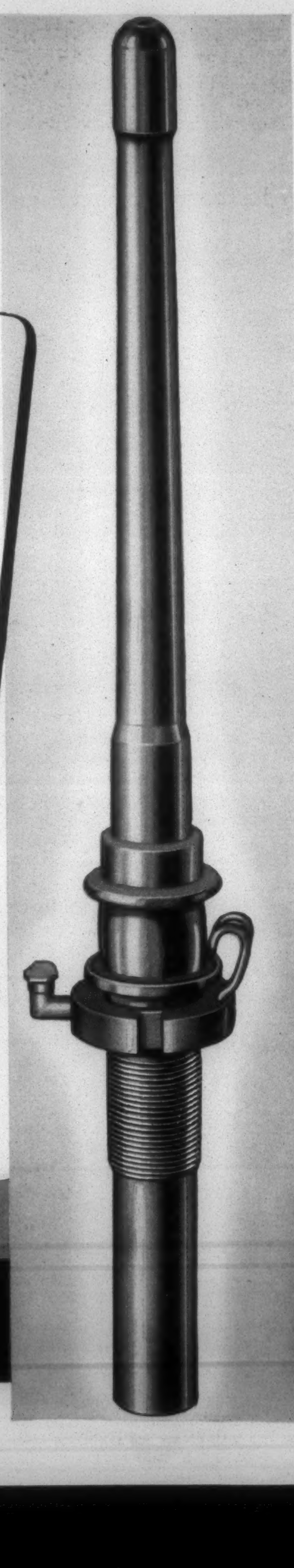

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with **FULL-FLOATING FOOTSTEP BEARING**

. . . insure continuous operation and reduce your costs. The standard Marquette cotton spindle, equipped with aluminum adapter (as illustrated) for use with paper tubes, has been giving satisfactory service for seven years.

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SUBSIDIARY OF CURTISS-WRIGHT CORPORATION

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HYDRAULIC GOVERNORS FOR DIESEL ENGINES • ROLLER BEARING TEXTILE SPINDLES
AIR COMPRESSORS • PRECISION PARTS AND ASSEMBLIES

Southern Representative Byrd Miller, Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.

Dyeing and Finishing

Preservation Of Fabrics

To make an article of clothing last forever is a simple matter. All you have to do is take it to the Sahara Desert and protect it from the sun and the blowing sand. Incidentally, the garment must not be worn. United States Army Quartermaster Corps scientists studying the factors that cause deterioration of fabrics say that fungi, bacteria, and the ultra-violet rays of sunlight are the chief enemies, other than wear. Keep fabrics free from these destroyers and they should last a long, long time.

Mold growth, these scientists say, is most troublesome in the tropical rain-forest climates within 15° of the equator where mildew caused enormous damage to fabrics and other military equipment during the early stages of the Southwest Pacific campaign. The development of fungicides and the "tropicalization" of exposed materials helped reduce the ravages. Fungi are a serious problem at military installations in the Lea-Finschafen section of New Guinea, Bisk Island, Tocloban on the Island of Leyte, Lagos and Port Harcourt in Nigeria, and the region of an American rubber plantation in Liberia.

In contrast to these damp and cloudy areas of pouring rains and soaked soil is the great desert expanse extending all the way from western India to the Atlantic Ocean, where mildew is unknown or extremely localized. Fabrics excavated in Egypt have been found in fair condition 4,000 years after they were woven. But in the tropical desert regions of cloudless skies and constant sunlight, ultra-violet deterioration is the important problem.

Quartermaster scientists have found that when fabrics are exposed in nature they are affected by a combination of adverse factors which bring about their deterioration at a rate depending upon the character of the fabric itself and upon the particular environmental conditions. Experience has shown that sunlight, though slower in action than mildew, is equally if not more important in the over-all damage done. Bacterial action may be as vigorous as fungus attack under conditions such as when sagging tents or tarpaulins come in contact with the ground or pools of water. In and near cities, industrial gases cause fabric deterioration.

Dr. W. Lawrence White of the Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot, recently completed a trip around the tropical belt of the world with a group of scientists in a flying laboratory. They collected data and studied at first hand the causes of fabric deterioration. Dr. White reports that most deterioration of fabrics in storage is due to fungus action. High humidity supports enough growth to cause mustiness and slow degradation; actual wetting underlies the very rapid rotting action. But fabric deterioration is caused by a very complicated set of factors and may be taking place simultaneously or alternately under conditions more complex than have ever been duplicated in a laboratory.

Research has indicated that pre-exposure of cotton fabrics to ultra-violet light may increase their resistance to attack by fungi; that the action of the ultra-violet light may be correlated with light intensity and temperature; that iron, manganese and other salts accelerate the harmful effects of sunlight. The fungi themselves have complex relationships with each other and are very sensitive to their growing conditions. A fabric that is attacked by one fungus under one set of conditions may be attacked by an entirely different organism if a slight alteration in moisture or the available mineral elements occur.

Many of the fungi isolated from deteriorated cotton fabrics are probably not active in the decomposition of the cellulose composing the fabric fibres. Although non-cellulose destroyers can be partially eliminated by some isolation procedures, it was found that such organisms, unable in themselves to break down and use the basic cellulose constituents, may be acting on the finishing materials, thus paving the way for the later entrance of the actual cellulose rotters. In other cases, non-cellulolytic forms which are tolerant to fungicides may break down and render these treatments inactive, making possible the attack by harmful cellulolytic forms.

Nearly 100,000 kinds of fungi have been recorded, some widely distributed and others localized. Of this number only a relatively few are of major importance and the lines around them are being drawn constantly tighter by the scientists. By laboratory methods and field observations, the fungi capable of destroying cotton and other fabrics have been identified. It has been ascertained which of these are strongly active and which are weaker in attack. Considerable knowledge has been gained of which fungi are frequent and which rare, those that are tolerant to given fungicides and others that are easily destroyed. This knowledge is being constantly applied in the experimental development of chemically modified derivatives of cellulose and other basic materials to produce resistance to biological decay, in the choice of fungicides for particular purposes, and in many other ways in the practical prevention of damage.

It has been learned that many of the fungi found on cotton fabrics are of importance in the medical field since they cause asthma, skin diseases, and other ailments. One species, frequently isolated from tropical fabrics, but non-cellulolytic, grows on human nails. Some are useful, others harmful in antibiotic, in fermentation processes, or as the cause of plant diseases. The study of mycological deterioration, the scientists point out, is not an isolated subject but it must draw from and contribute to the several other fields of fungus control. While advances made in this research during and since the war are notable, scientists say they are only indicative of the character and vast scope of the problems that remain to be solved.

Tests for determining the strength of fungicide compounds in mildew-proofed materials are described in a U. S. Army manual now on sale by the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce. This manual was prepared by technicians at the Jeffersonville (Ind.) Quartermaster Depot to aid in inspection of military textiles and the authors believe it useful for further research on mildewproofing. It may also prove valuable to industrial firms which manufacture or handle fungicide-treated materials. Most of the fungicide treatments described in the report are used for cotton textiles, but some are applicable to wool.

Tests for the following fungicides are described: Copper (including copper naphthenate and copper ocyquinolate), Pentachlorophenol, Dihydroxy - dichloro - diphenylmethane (DDDM), Organo-mercurials, Tetrabromorthocresol, Zinc diethyldithio carbamate, Salicyl anilide, Amino guaiacol benzothiazole imino urea, Hyamine 3258 and Silver.

Orders for the report (*Methods of Analysis for Fungicides;* P.B.-39772; photostat, $4; microfilm, $2; 54 pages, including drawings), should be addressed to the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C., and should be accompanied by check or money order payable to the Treasurer of the United States.

Coats, shirts and gloves made of certain mixed fiber fabrics shrink less than pure wool when laundered, retain their color and general appearance equally well, and seem to be as warm as pure wool, according to another Army report now on sale by the Office of Technical Services. The fabrics which exhibit these improved characteristics are various mixtures of new and reworked wool combined with viscose rayon or cotton. However, these fabrics have greater water-absorbency and require longer drying periods than wool. These and other findings are contained in an 18-page illustrated report prepared by the U. S. Army Quartermaster Board, which instituted a search for substitutes to stretch the wartime supply of wool. The relative suitability of a variety of wool substitutes was established through tests conducted at Camp Lee, Va.

All-wool and substitute fabrics were tested from 60 to 100 days for warmth; resistance to wear; color fastness; absorption of water; and effects of laundering, dry cleaning and sterilizing. No difference in warmth was noted under the climatic conditions in Virginia. Resistance to wear, as well as color fastness was approximately the same for all the fabrics tested. Shrinkage and appearance varied considerably, however, with pure, new wool at the foot of the list in all cases. Overcoats made of 35 per cent new and 50 per cent reworked wool, with 15 per cent viscose rayon, showed less shrinkage after laundering than new wool or a combination of new and reworked wool. Substitute materials were more water-absorptive, but their appearance was superior to that of wool after frequent launderings.

Of the fabrics tested for the lining of field jackets, pure wool was found the poorest because of shrinkage, which made the jackets unfit for wear after five launderings. Fabrics of new and reworked wool, combined with noils and cotton or rayon, shrank less when laundered and retained a better appearance than wool. Shirts made of 65 per cent wool and 35 per cent cotton proved the best of four mixed fabrics tested. Maximum resistance to shrinking and excellent appearance after laundering made the fabric superior to mixtures of wool, cotton and rayon or to wool and cotton mixed.

Pure wool gloves showed greater shrinkage than 80 per cent wool combined with either cotton or noils. The appearance of both of the substitute fabrics equalled that of the pure wool after laundering, cleaning, sterilizing and delousing. If further data is desired, order *Preliminary Report of Study of Wool Substitute Fabrics;* P.B.-32831; photostate, $2; microfilm, $1; 30 pages.

Technical Data From Germany

Significant German data covering the processes used by I. G. Farbenindustrie for manufacturing dyes and textiles are contained in eight microfilms and two reports now offered for sale by the Office of Technical Services, Department of Commerce. The information in the films and reports represents an extremely important portion of Germany's scientific achievements in the development of chemicals and processes for dyestuffs, intermediates and textile polymers.

One group of six films, with a 240-page summary, was prepared by the Army Quartermaster General's Office. Dr. M. A. Dahlen and Dr. M. L. Crossley obtained the original microfilms, which were later organized and abstracted by Dr. Joseph H. Trepagnier and Dr. Frederic T. Weishut. Over 7,500 documents were photographed covering more than 1,500 Farben processes. Two films, containing flow sheets and blueprints of a Farben subsidiary plant, the Alexander Wacker Gesellschaft, in Burghausen, Bavaria, present important process details for acetaldehyde, cellulose acetate, acetic acid and other chemicals. The films were prepared for the Field Information Agency, Technical, the U. S. Army's scientific and technical organization in Germany.

Two reports covering textile auxiliary products were prepared by the British Intelligence Objectives Sub-Committee. The two reports on textile auxiliary products, prepared for B. I. O. S. by W. Baird, contain developments of the "Mersol" and "Hostapon" processes by Farben and information on the application and testing of textile auxiliaries.

P.B.-32510 (photostat, $16; microfilm, $5; 240 pages) contains detailed abstracts of the first six films, information on the preparation of the abstracts and films, and a general index.

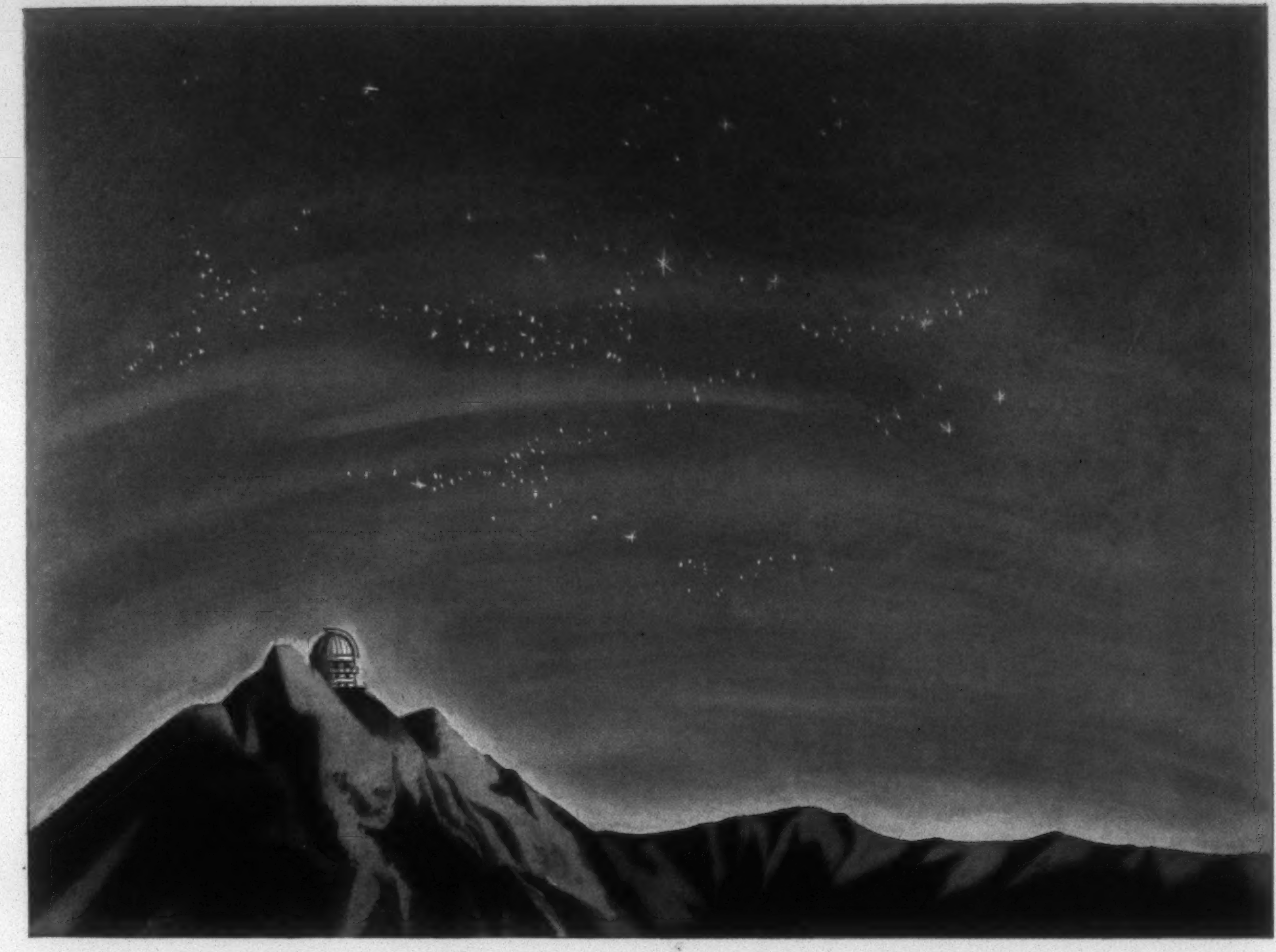
P.B.-32532 (enlargement prints, $103; microfilm, $6; text in German), *dyestuffs.* Deals with processes for vat, azo, sulphur and miscellaneous colors, triphenylmethane dyes and related products. Step-by-step outlines of the processes are included, with yields, characteristics, chemical formulas and other data. Legibility good.

P.B.-32533 (enlargement prints, $78; microfilm, $6; text in German), *aromatic and heterocycle compounds.* Describes the composition of the compounds, step-by-step processes, and apparatus, with yield data. Legibility generally good.

P.B.-32534 (enlargement prints, $22; microfilm, $3; text in German), *aliphatic compounds.* Presents 32 manufacturing procedures pertaining to aldehydes, ether, acetic acid derivatives and other compounds. Most of the processes are continuous and detailed descriptions and flow sheets are presented.

P.B.-32535 (enlargement prints, $32.50; microfilm, $4; text in German), *esters.* Contains manufacturing procedures for various esters of glycolic, butyric, latic and oxalic acids, as well as a number of industrial solvents. Most items are legible.

P.B.-32537 (enlargement prints, $45; microfilm, $5.25; text in German), *textile acids.* The report contains procedures for various chemicals used in producing, printing and impregnating textiles. The composition of batches, brief outlines of the processes, and yield data are given. The report also presents evaluations and listings of various detergents and emulsifiers for the textile and leather industry, based on sulfonation products of higher aromatics, fatty acids, etc. Emulsifying agents, *(Continued on Page 44)*



Things you never saw before

This advertisement is addressed to finishers and dyers who have never used Diastafor brand de-sizing agent—Type L. It is written for the man with an open mind, regardless of old loves and loyalties.

Just as a long-range telescope brings before your eyes things you never saw before, Diastafor—Type L can bring to your finishing and dyeing operations ease of use and flexibility you never dreamed of in a de-sizing agent.

This all-purpose de-sizing agent has been developed especially to enable you to work in a wide temperature range. It will work well in a wide pH range. Whether you are working with cottons, rayons or mixed goods, it will give you a smooth, flawless performance. When you use Diastafor—Type L your finishing problems are simple. Diastafor helps prevent uneven dyeing. Never any impairment of tensile strength.

Bleachers and dyers who have used Diastafor—Type L know it really is the fool-proof de-sizing agent. They have made Diastafor the leader for 39 years because they know they can depend on it for easy, economical performance throughout their de-sizing operations.

If you think we seem over-enthusiastic, you should look over our mail and see what users say about it. We shall be glad to send you further information about Diastafor upon request. Our sales and technical staffs are always at your service to give you assistance on any specific problem. Write Strong Cobb Division of STANDARD BRANDS INCORPORATED, *Diastafor Department,* 595 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York.

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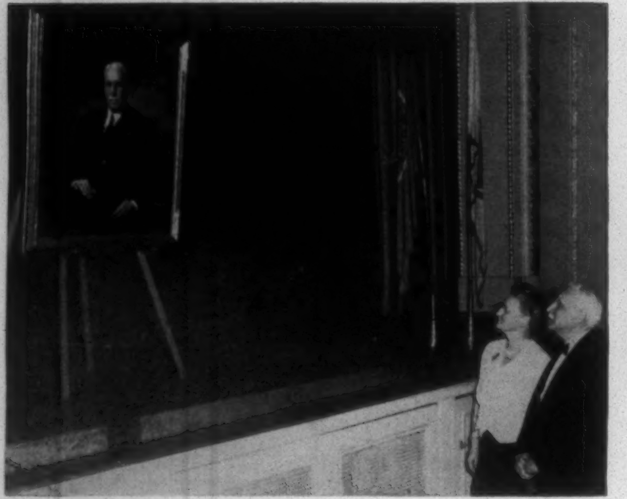
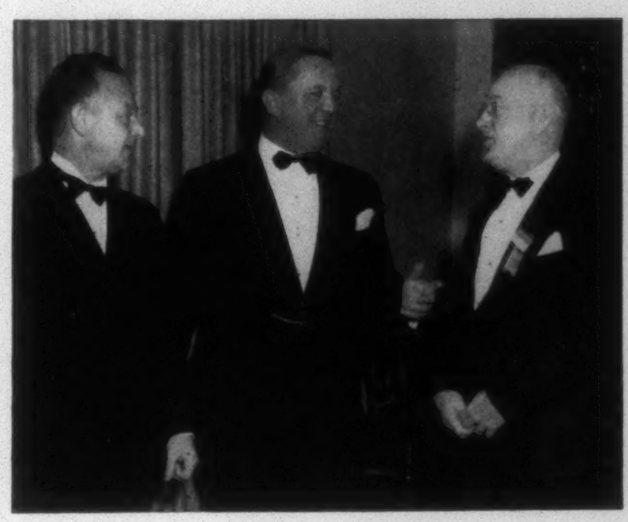


Scenes from the Silver Jubilee Convention, American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, Boston, Mass., Dec. 12-14.

Above, the Thursday night dinner honoring charter and corporate members of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists. *Left*, Dr. Louis A. Olney, with Mrs. Olney, looks at the portrait of himself which was presented to Lowell Textile Institute. *Right*, new officers of the association (from left to right): C. Norris Rabold, vice-president; Henry Herrmann, president; and John N. Dalton, vice-president.

The three smaller pictures on the facing page, left to right, show alumni groups from Lowell Textile Institute, the North Carolina State College school of textiles and the Philadelphia Textile Institute. The large picture was taken during the closing banquet session Saturday night.



LOWELL

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Technical Data From Germany

(Continued from Page 40) textile soaps, sizing and impregnating materials are discussed also. Poorly reproduced.

P. B.-32538 (enlargement prints, $25; microfilm, $3.25; text in German), *polymers and resins.* Part A describes various mixtures and modifications of polyvinyl plastics. Part B covers resins based on phenol formaldehyde. Part C covers "Bakelite" and miscellaneous plastics, polymers, resins and plasticizers. Reproduction of Part A is good, but B and C vary from fair to poor legibility.

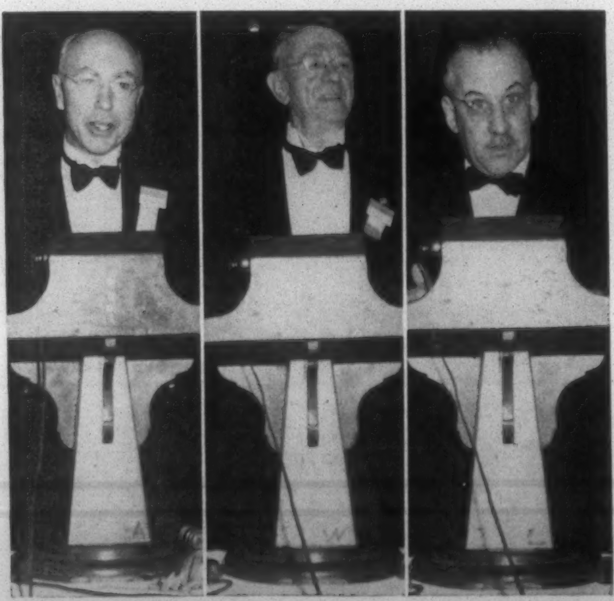
The two films on processes in the Farben subsidiary at Burghausen, Bavaria, are arranged schematically, so that flow sheets of the various manufacturing procedures appear together. P.B.-27807 (*Alexander Wacker Gesellschaft fuer Elektrochemische Industrie;* enlargement prints, $14.50; microfilm, $2.25; 145 pages) and P.B.-34904 (*Alexander Wacker Gesellschaft fuer Elektrochemische Industrie;* enlargement prints, $51; microfilm, $6; 508 pages) contain flow sheets and blueprints of chemical machinery for acetaldehyde, cellulose acetate, acetic acid and other chemicals used in the Burghausen plant. Some of the documents will not reproduce well.

The two British reports on textile auxiliary products represent research and development conducted at the Hoechst plant of Farbenindustrie: P.B.-31278 (*Textile Auxiliary Products: Development of Mersol and Hostapon Processes;* photostat, $4; microfilm, $2); contains descriptions of the continuous "Mersol H" process, light-catalysed "Hostapon" process, and the acetic anhydride catalsed "Hostapon" process. Contains photostatic copies of original German documents translated into English. P.B.-32565 (*Textile Auxiliary Products of I. G. Farbenindustrie: Application Testing and Miscellaneous Information;* photostat, $6; microfilm, $2; 78 pages, including photographs; tables) contains information on synthetic textiles, detergents, water repellants, wetting agents and surface active substances.

New dyes and dye auxiliaries developed in Germany between 1936 and 1941 are described in a 180-page microfilm document which tabulates over 1,000 compounds and includes data on cost price, selling price and tonnage sold. The data was compiled by a technical committee of I. G. Farbenindustrie.

The document is in two parts and the text is in German. The first contains production data for 1941 for various classes of dyes including azo, naphthol, alizarin, vat, substantive, indigo, sulphur, triphenylmethane, phtholocyanin, fluorene.

The second lists individual compounds, including sizing and emulsifying agents and auxiliary textile compounds. The second part also gives the name of the inventor and the manufacturing plant, the date the product was put on the market, tonnage figures from 1936-1941, cost and selling price, and income figures for 1941. The document is entitled *New Dyes and Dye Auxiliaries from 1936 to 1941; values as of 1941* (enlarged print, $18; microfilm, $2.75).



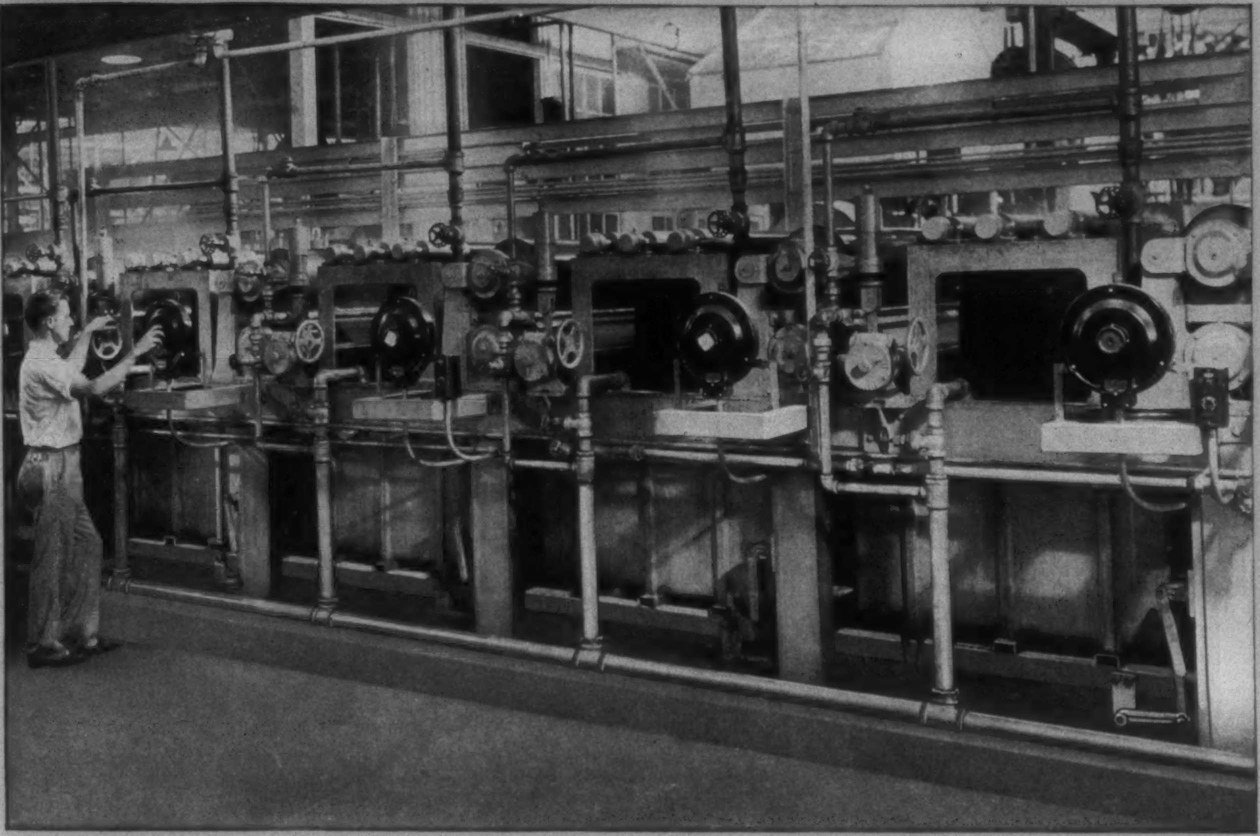
Speakers during the A. A. T. C. C. silver jubilee convention were, left to right: William D. Appel, retiring president of the association; P. J. Wood, a past president, who reviewed the group's progress since its founding; and George O. Linberg, toastmaster during the Thursday night dinner.

New Maid Of Cotton Is Chosen

Brunet Hilma Seay, 21, of Memphis, Tenn., whose forebears were Mississippi cotton planters, is the 1947 Maid of Cotton. Miss Seay was chosen Jan. 13 from among 26 contestants from points throughout the Cotton Belt, by a judges' committee which included representatives from New York, Memphis and New Orleans. She left the day after the contest for New York City, where she will be given model's training by Harry Conover, and will be fitted for the all-cotton wardrobe which she will display in a coast-to-coast tour of the United States, and while visiting Paris and the French Riviera through the courtesy of Air France. First and second alternates chosen for Miss Seay are Lauta Averett, 18, of Ashburn, Ga., and Barbara Gregg Hood, 21, of Hughes, Ark., each of whom won a $100 savings bond.

Miss Seay is a voice student in her senior year at Southwestern University at Memphis. She will be one of the busiest girls in the nation during the next six months. After being feted, schooled and fitted with topnotch designers' creations in New York, she will open her fashion tour at Miami, Fla., Feb. 17. In the spring she will fly to Paris to present her wardrobe there to the world's most prominent fashion critics, some of whom will design cotton creations to supplement her American styles. She will fly then to the Riviera for further showings, and return to the United

In addition to Miss Seay and her two alternates, contestants in the finals were: Elizabeth Alverson, Birmingham, Ala.; Minor Frances Bufkin, Hernando, Miss.; Adielene Carter, Greenville, S. C.; Estelle Culver, Austin, Tex.; Rosemary Drennan, Alamo, Tex.; Gail Avis Eich, Blytheville, Ark.; Margaret Eagles Fountain, Rocky Mount, N. C.; Joy Gilbert, Hartsville, S. C.;; Lucille Green, Greer, S. C.; Carolyn Hallmark, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Helen Hassler, Birmingham, Ala.; Doris Jane Moore, Huntersville, N. C.; Lillian Nabors, Birmingham, Ala.; Peggy Nagel, Lookout Mountain, Tenn.; Sue Oliver, Proctor, Ark.; Juanita Powell, Columbus, Miss.; Polly Puckett, Memphis; Elizabeth Pride Reed, Memphis; Paulyne G. Scott, Danville, Va.; Marjorie Sharp, Little Rock, Ark.; Bonnie Wells Shaw, Tuscumbia, Ala.; Donna Marie Sims, Birmingham, Ala.; Peggy Jo Varnadow, Covington, La. This year's contest had the highest number of applicants and the largest crowd attending the finals of any of the nine contests yet held.



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textile bulletin

Published Semi-Monthly by

CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY

P. O. Box 1225 — CHARLOTTE 1, N. C. — Telephone 3-3173

Offices and Plant: 218 West Morehead Street

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(P. O. Box 133 — Providence, R. I — Telephone Williams 3957)

One year payable in advance - $1.50
Other countries in Postal Union - 3.00
Single copies - .10

Textile Bulletin is a member of the Audit Bureau of Circulations and the Associated Business Papers, Inc.

Appropriation for School of Textiles

The Budget Commission of North Carolina has recommended to the 1947 Legislature, which is now in session, an appropriation of $6,485,000 for new buildings and equipment at North Carolina State College, Raleigh, and $983,000 per annum for operational expenses.

Included in the $6,485,000 for permanent improvements are:

Addition to textile building......	$450,000
New textile machinery..........	50,000
Total	$500,000

The $450,000 is enough to construct a four-story addition across the rear of the present building and include an auditorium with a seating capacity of 500.

However, it now seems reasonably certain that a department of "Garment Design and Manufacture" will be added to the school of textiles and in that case another or fifth floor will be needed and an additional $50,000 should be provided.

The $50,000 now provided will probably purchase all of the new carding, spinning and weaving machinery which will be needed, but as a means of establishing more varied textile manufacturing in North Carolina, many specialty machines such as those for braiding, warp knitting, embroidery, garment manufacturing, etc., should be installed in the school of textiles and the appropriation for new machinery should be $150,000.

Members of the legislature are sincerely interested in the development of the school of textiles and if the matter is properly presented to them will provide the necessary funds.

North Carolina textile manufacturers, including knitters, should contact their legislators and ask that $500,000 be provided for the addition to the textile building and $150,000 for new machinery and equipment.

The North Carolina Textile Foundation, Inc., which now has $826,000, has from the beginning taken the position that its funds should be used only for salary supplements which would make it possible to obtain outstanding men as teachers and that North Carolina should provide the building and equipment.

We believe that the 1947 legislature will make the increase suggested above if textile manufacturers urge same upon those members with whom they come in contact.

Report Blanks

Our field editor has recently been engaged in a study of textile mill report blanks with the idea of developing standard forms. We were especially interested in blanks for production reports from departments, yarn sizing reports, cloth room reports, accident reports, etc.

A letter asking mills for copies of their report blanks produced a reasonable number of answers, but we were astonished at the variety of the forms, in fact, it appears that almost every mill uses a different set of report blanks. One large corporation made the almost unbelievable statement that it had over 1,500 different forms.

It is not reasonable to expect a mill making fine combed yarns to use the same report blanks as a mill on duck or spun rayon dress goods, but it does seem reasonable that two mills each making 60/2 combed yarns could use approximately the same report blanks.

We have in mind trying to standardize some of the report blanks, especially those relating to department production, and do know that standard forms, printed on off-set machines, would cost far less to produce than special forms which have to be hand-set and printed by local printers on hand-fed presses.

We do not know that our field editor will be successful in developing standardized forms, but think that it is worth an effort.

Arnall vs. Talmadge

Whom Georgia elects as governor, how it elects him or how it decides who has been elected is a matter which concerns the people of Georgia and them only.

The people of Georgia have never attempted to help Massachusetts, New York or any Northern state elect a governor and rightfully resent criticisms and attempted interferences upon the part of Northern editors and others, such as Drew Pearson and Walter Winchell, who are not citizens of Georgia.

The people of Georgia had and still have a much divided opinion about the late Eugene Talmadge.

We have heard many charges made against Eugene Talmadge and he may have been all that he was charged with being but we have never seen any proof presented.

He did force the Board of Regents to discharge a University of Georgia professor and we honor him for that.

The professor was trying to sell students upon the idea of social equality with Negroes and should have been discharged.

When labor union flying squadrons sprang up in Georgia in 1932 and were guilty of violence against mill employees who refused to join them, Eugene Talmadge had those guilty of violence arrested and put in a stockade. We commend him for that.

We recently heard a man and his wife, both natives of

Georgia, raving against Eugene Talmadge.

When we asked them what Talmadge had done, the lady blurted out "He stole money from Georgia."

When asked if that had been proved she said "No, but I just don't like him."

We hold no brief for Eugene Talmadge but hold that the question of whether he was good or bad is no concern of anybody except citizens of Georgia.

He certainly never did anything nearly as bad as Ellis Arnall when he voted on ballot after ballot in the Democratic National Convention for Henry Wallace for Vice-President.

Think of what a fix this country would be in today if there had been in that convention enough other men willing to sell this country down the river by putting Henry Wallace where he could become President of the United States.

We understand that Ellis Arnall, while governor, handled the affairs of Georgia in an excellent manner but Eugene Talmadge never did anything nearly as bad as the act of Ellis Arnall in voting for Henry Wallace.

Eugene Talmadge may have been bad but he certainly had too much regard for the welfare of this country and its people to be guilty of voting to put Henry Wallace in position to become President of the United States.

No Exhaustion From Overwork

The Readers Digest recently published a very interesting article entitled "How Not To Be Tired," which was condensed from a book of the same name by Marie Beynon Ray.

The article denies the existence of fatigue as the result of work and quotes the following from a report upon a textile mill as made by R. B. Hersey:

> Three kinds of textiles are made in this factory: cotton, silk and wool. These three textiles present three different degrees of difficulty in handling and in the amount of physical effort involved. Silk threads break seldom, cotton breaks more frequently, wool breaks all the time. The wool workers are therefore constantly on the jump. The silk men can sit all day and watch their well-behaved fabric roll out lustrous fold after fold. The cotton workers have to be more alert and work harder than the silk workers, but less than the wool workers.
>
> The wool workers are tired, not so much because of the greater physical effort involved but because they are constantly harassed by the refractory nature of their material. Nervous strain is added to physical effort. Second come the silk workers, for boredom has got them down. The cotton workers are a jolly lot, for their task demands just enough attention to keep them interested but not enough to create nervous strain.

We somewhat question the accuracy of the conclusions reached but they also quote the following observations by outstanding physicians:

> Dr. Austen F. Riggs said: "Hard work, plenty of it, whether physical or mental, never itself produced one single case of nervous exhaustion."
>
> Dr. A. A. Brill: "No one ever suffers a nervous breakdown from overwork. These maladies simply do not exist."
>
> Dr. Paul Dubois: "Of all my nervous cases I never found one which could be traced to overwork."
>
> Dr. Ira Wile: "Unconditionally, there is no such thing as breakdown from overwork."
>
> Any psychiatrist you might name could be quoted to the same affect.

We do not vouch for the accuracy of these observations but they are interesting because they are contrary to an established public opinion.

Results of Elections

The following are, according to our records, the results of C. I. O. and A. F. of L. elections held at Southern textile mills during the year 1946. Most of these elections were held after George Baldanzi and William Smith of the C. I. O. came South with the boast that they were going to spend $1,000,000 and organize all Southern textile mills.

	For Mill	For C.I.O.	For A.F. of L.
ALABAMA—			
Boaz Mills, Boaz	82	40	—
Dothan Hosiery Mills, Dothan	178	60	—
Gurney Mfg. Co., Prattville	66	99	—
Lanett Bleachery, Lanett	718	333	—
Mobile Cotton Mills, Mobile	25	265	—
Linen Thread Co., Blue Mountain	528	242	—
Saratoga Victory Mills, Guntersville	100	231	—
Saratoga Victory Mills, Albertville	109	219	—
GEORGIA—			
Aldora Mills, Barnesville	150	235	—
Douglas Mills, Douglasville	288	160	—
Duchess Chenille Co., Dalton	66	12	20
Eastman Cotton Mills, Eastman	177	119	—
Forsyth Cotton Mills, Forsyth	94	34	—
Goodyear Mills, Cedartown	655	690	—
Goodyear Clearwater Mills, Cartersville	746	—	250
Linwood Cotton Mills, LaFayette	152	109	—
Morgan Cotton Mills, Quitman	163	—	24
Whittier Mills, Chattahoochee	414	97	—
MISSISSIPPI			
Artcraft Hosiery Co., Corinth	111	41	—
Grenada Industries, Grenada	297	122	—
NORTH CAROLINA—			
Adams-Millis Co., Kernersville	240	—	83
Arista Mills, Winston-Salem	196	142	—
Beacon Mfg. Co., Swannanoa	1,547	—	204
Borden Mfg. Co., Goldsboro	37	146	—
Caswell Knitting Mills, Yanceyville	66	28	—
Cottonville Mills, Gastonia	14	6	—
Eno Cotton Mills, Hillsboro	358	156	—
Entwistle Mills, Rockingham	45	84	—
Francis Louise Full Fashioned Mills, Valdese	41	19	—
Gastonia Combed Yarn Corp., Gastonia	228	134	330
Green River Mills, Tuxedo	211	71	—
Guilford Hosiery Mills, High Point	134	—	126
Hanes Dyeing & Finishing Co., Winston-Salem	93	92	—
Hannah Pickett Mills, Rockingham	496	105	—
Patterson Cotton Mills, Roanoke Rapids	328	152	192
Pee Dee Mills, Rockingham	315	95	—
Randleman Mills, Randleman	143	36	—
Sidney Blumenthal, Rocky Mount	260	219	—
Southern Webbing Mills, Greensboro	28	16	—
Washington Mills, Mayodan	812	317	—
White Oak Mill, Greensboro	848	682	—
Wyatt Knitting Co., Sanford	19	8	—
SOUTH CAROLINA—			
Aragon-Baldwin Mills, Rock Hill	310	288	—
Cutter Mfg. Co., Rock Hill	39	391	—
Fairforest Finishing Co., Spartanburg	375	159	—
Mayfair Cotton Mills, Arcadia	521	201	—
Orange Cotton Mills, Orangeburg	6	147	—
TENNESSEE			
Magnet Mills, Clinton and Lake City	376	369	—
Standard-Coosa-Thatcher Co., Chattanooga	734	494	—
VIRGINIA			
Fontaine Converting Works, Martinsville	81	67	—
Jas. Lee & Sons, Glasgow	792	137	98

In at least ten other instances the C. I. O. "ran" when it realized that it would be defeated; that is, it induced the N. L. R. B. to cancel the election before the date set.

MILL NEWS

CONSTRUCTION. NEW EQUIPMENT. FINANCIAL REPORTS. CHARTERS. AWARDS. VILLAGE ACTIVITY. SALES AND PURCHASES

Buffalo, S. C.—New equipment costing approximately $100,000 is being installed at the Union-Buffalo Mills plant which, when completed probably in April, will change over from production of bag goods to drills, twills, corduroy and sheeting.

Davidson, N. C.—Davidson Mills, Inc., manufacturer of colored yarns for knitting and weaving, plans to enter the weaving field when building conditions permit construction of a weaving plant at the mill. The company hopes to have the addition completed and in operation this year.

Bristol, Va.—Purchase of Norwood Woolen Mills by Bigelow-Sanford Carpet Co., Inc., of Thompsonville, Conn., was announced Jan. 15. It was announced that the mill would be known as Bristol Mills, Inc., and would be the company's only subsidiary.

Wake Forest, N. C.—A partial permit which will allow Burlington Mills Corp. of Greensboro to begin construction of a finishing plant in Wake Forest Township was among 21 commercial and industrial building applications for which approval was announced Jan. 10. Cost of the Burlington project was submitted at $144,043.

Columbus, Ga.—Swift Mfg. Co. has been authorized to build a $45,000 addition to its plant which will house finishing equipment for processing textile products manufactured by the mill. The addition will be 38 by 251 feet.

Mooresville, N. C.—Mooresville Cotton Mills recently announced plans for construction of a new $700,000 plant here for the production of rayons and woolens. In addition to the new mill, approximately $150,000 will be spent for new finishing equipment.

Charlotte, N. C.—La France Industries, Inc., of Philadelphia, Pa., has leased a large building to serve as a regional distributing center for its products. La France is engaged mainly in the manufacture of upholstered fabrics, and operates a plant near Pendleton, S. C.

Greensboro, N. C.—Burlington Mills Corp., in its annual statement to stockholders issued Jan. 6, reported that sales for the fiscal year ended Sept. 28, 1946, rose 30 per cent to $141,544,442, the highest level in the company's history. Net sales for the preceding fiscal year totaled $108,199,848. Net earnings for the 1946 fiscal year, after taxes and all other charges, increased to a new high of $12,920,797. After payment of preferred dividends, this was equal to $3.47 per share on 3,448,820 shares of common stock outstanding.

Seneca, S. C.—Plans for the modernization and expansion of the Utica & Mohawk Cotton Mills, Inc., plant at a cost of $3,000,000 by a sale of preferred stock have been announced by officers of the company. Stockholders are scheduled to meet Jan. 28 in Utica, N. Y., to consider a proposal to increase capital stock from 260,000 shares of common no-par to 500,000 shares, consisting of 60,000 shares of $50 par value preferred and 440,000 shares of no-par common.

Columbus, Ga.—An expansion program costing $200,000 in construction and machinery is under way at the Georgia Webbing & Tape Co. plant. The program is expected to be completed by June 1, at which time the plant will start manufacturing venetian blind ladder web.

Charlotte, N. C.—Marjane Weaving Co., producer of narrow fabrics, has been sold to Jack Brigman of New York City and M. M. Rudisill of Lincolnton, N. C. The former owners were F. W. Warrington and associates.

Birmingham, Ala.—Palmer Mills, Inc., manufacturer of cotton products, has been authorized a $500,000 increase in its capitalization. Announcement of the increase followed a board meeting in New York and the total stock is now set at $1,100,000.

Monticello, Ark.—Charm Tred Mills, Inc., plans soon to build a $40,000 annex to its cotton rug factory which will more than double production. A new warehouse is also planned.

Montgomery, Ala.—Convict workmen set fire to the Kilby Prison cotton mill Jan. 1 for the second time in recent months, causing damage estimated at several thousand dollars.

Cowpens, S. C.—Werner Textile Consultants, Inc., and P. O. M. Co., industrial consultants of New York City, have been engaged by Leading Embroidery Co. here to assist the mill management in production matters. The companies are also engaged in installing modern materials handling methods as well as manufacturing controls throughout the spinning and weaving plant.

Winston-Salem, N. C.—Carolina Insulating Yarn Co. has received government approval of a $25,000 construction project.

Rock Hill, S. C.—Contracts for the construction of the $39,000,000 plant of Celanese Corp. of America on the Catawba River near Rock Hill have been awarded to Daniel Construction Co. of Greenville, S. C. Celanese officials have announced that, according to present plans, only rayon yarn will be produced in the new plant.

Taylorsville, N. C.—Preparations are being made for the construction of a new silk weaving plant near Taylorsville for the Isadore Schneider interests of 468 Fourth Avenue, New York City, already operating similar plants at Holyoke, Mass., and Olyphant, Pa. The plant is expected to be in operation early this spring, with a working personnel of 100 and floor space of approximately 65,000 square feet.

The Western Carolinas Section of the American Chemical Society was scheduled to hold its organizational meeting Jan. 17 at the Poinsett Hotel in Greenville, S. C. Dr. J. R. Sampey, secretary pro-tem, announced that the charter would be signed and officers elected at this meeting. C. Norris Rabold, research director at Union Bleachery, Greenville, was to speak on "The Textile Industry in Germany."

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VIRGINIA Hydrosulfite is a concentrated, white, stable, free-flowing uniformly crystalline powder, readily soluble in water. 100 lbs. of water at 68° F. will dissolve 21.8 lbs. $Na_2S_2O_4$. Easy and complete solubility, and carefully controlled particle size recommend VIRGINIA "Hydro" as a preferred reducing agent for vat dyeing and stripping. Shipped in air-tight steel drums, 250 lbs. net weight.

Shipment will be made from West Norfolk, Va., in Carload and Less Carload lots; L. C. L. shipments from stocks in Boston Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, Charlotte and Atlanta.

"ESOTOO"

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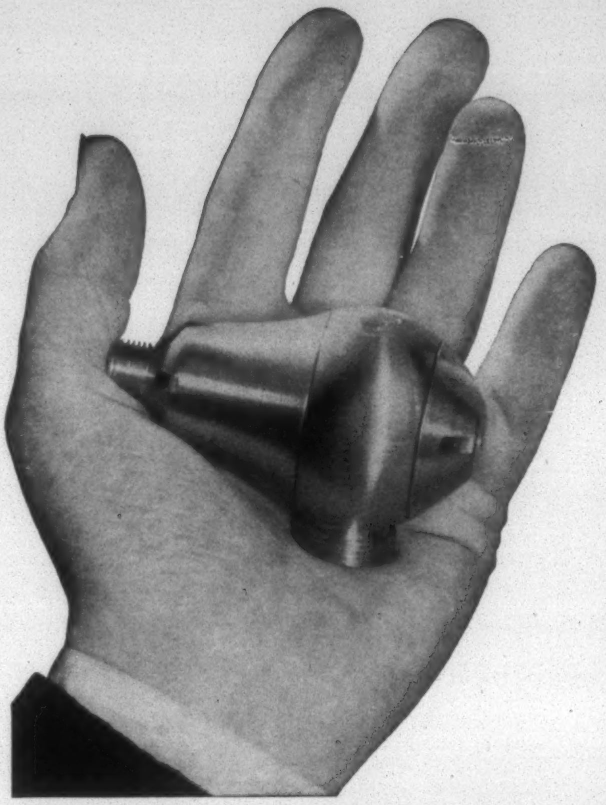


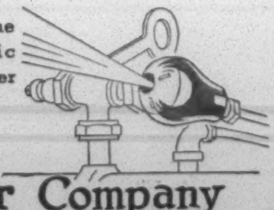
Humidifiers or Humidification

Where desperate need for moisture exists, anything labeled "humidifier" can hardly fail to help. Thus "humidifiers" sometimes get more credit than they deserve.

Mysterious looking objects delivering moisture and humidification have little in common. Humidification reckons with many things; the changing demand of the seasons, of each day, or hour, or minute. It includes peculiarities of plant, processes and product. Finally, it aims at more and better production.

Yes, "humidifiers" may help. Genuine humidification produces astounding results.

No piping changes. The self-cleaning Turbomatic interchangeable with earlier and other models.



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Promotions, Resignations, Elections, Transfers, Appointments, Honors, Notes on Men in Uniform, Civic and Associational Activity

PERSONAL NEWS

W. C. Polk has succeeded H. A. Jolitz as superintendent of Hanes Dye & Finishing Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.

Don Maddox has been appointed general superintendent of Textiles, Inc., Gastonia, N. C., succeeding Theodore Morris, resigned. A native of Texas, Mr. Maddox has been associated in various capacities with Dixie Mercerizing Co. at Chattanooga, Tenn., American Thread Co. at Bristol, Tenn., and with Ruby Cotton Mills, Inc., Gastonia. . . . J. W. Russell has been promoted to the position of assistant superintendent at the Mutual Plant of Textiles, Inc., succeeding his late father, Arthur H. Russell. M. B. Cloniger, Jr., has succeeded Mr. Russell as card room overseer.

J. A. Murphy has been named superintendent of Roanoke Weaving Co., Vinton, Va., succeeding Alex K. Ball, who has been transferred to the executive offices of Burlington Mills Corp., Greensboro, N. C.

Emery N. Cleaves, left, has been appointed assistant to the president of Celanese Corp. of America. One of Mr. Cleaves' principal concerns will be the carrying forward of the company's program of stockholder and investment relationships. He formerly was engaged in independent practice as a consultant in management problems.

H. M. Jackson has been appointed superintendent of the new Lumite plant of Chicopee Mfg. Corp., Cornelia, Ga., replacing J. L. Hall, who has been transferred to another Georgia Lumite plant.

Dr. Linton G. Ray, Jr., a research chemist at the Yerkes Rayon Plant of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., has been appointed a research group leader in the pioneering research section there.

B. B. Gossett, a director of Textron, Inc., and chairman of the board of directors of its subsidiary, Textron Southern, Charlotte, N. C., has resigned from those positions.

Kenneth H. Thomas has been appointed service representative and salesman in Alabama, Georgia and Tennessee for J. W. Davis of Columbus, Ga., manufacturers agent. Recently discharged from the Army with the rank of captain, Mr. Thomas holds a textile engineering degree from Alabama Polytechnic Institute.

Herbert B. Woodman, vice-president of Interchemical Corp., New York City, has been elected to the presidency of the corporation, while Ernest W. Pittman has been elected chairman of the executive committee.

P. D. (Pete) Morrow, left, has been appointed representative in the Carolinas and Virginia for Dixie Mercerizing Co., Chattanooga, Tenn. Mr. Morrow's headquarters will be at Dixie's subsidiary plant, Mebane (N. C.) Yarn Mills. He succeeds the late Fred Lemmond, who represented Dixie in the Carolinas for 19 years. The new representative has been associated with the hosiery machinery manufacturing firm of Scott & Williams, Inc., for the past two years.

W. E. Benedict has been appointed advertising and sales promotion manager of Nashua (N. H.) Mfg. Co., Inc. Mr. Benedict has been advertising and publicity director of Callaway Mills, Inc., and, prior to that, was in the merchandising department of J. C. Penny Co., having joined that organization after being in the advertising department of Cannon Mills Co.

S. A. Burts, treasurer and vice-president of Osage Mfg. Co., Bessemer City, N. C., has been elected president of the Gastonia (N. C.) Chamber of Commerce.

W. A. L. Sibley, vice-president and treasurer of Monarch Mills, Union, S. C., has been appointed director of the Charlotte, N. C., branch of the Richmond Federal Reserve Bank.

W. S. Montgomery of Spartanburg, S. C., chairman of the board of governors of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association and president and treasurer of Spartan Mills, Startex Mills and Beaumont Mfg. Co., has been named president of Chinatex Federal, Inc., organized under the China Trade Act, with U. S. Department of Commerce approval, to develop, export and sell American cotton textiles in China and the Far East.

Elliott D. Cole has been appointed general manager of the Anchor Color & Gum Works Division of Arnold, Hoffman & Co. at Dighton, Mass. He succeeds Frederick W. Mayer, who is retiring after 40 years service with the company.

C. E. Hatch, formerly president of Brandon Corp., Greenville, S. C., has been elected chairman of the board of the corporation, which recently was purchased and reorganized by the Abney interests of Greenwood and Anderson, S. C. F. E. Grier of Greenwood was elected president and treasurer of the corporation, and Hanseyl E. Runge of Belton, S. C., was named executive vice-president. . . . Other officers elected include John I. Smith, secretary; John S. Abney, assistant treasurer; E. W. Seigler, second vice-president; W. B. Perrin, general manager; and A. W. Smith, assistant general manager.

Dr. J. E. Mills, for 12 years chief chemist at Sonoco Products Co., Hartsville, S. C., has resigned his position and has been succeeded by Dr. J. E. Copenhaver, assistant chief chemist.

J. O. Edwards, for the past 14 years a sales representative for Gossett Machine Works, Bessemer City, N. C., has resigned to accept a position as sales representative in the Carolinas and Virginia for Southern Spindle and Flyer Co., Charlotte, N. C.

E. T. Cuddeback, who was released from the Army Air Forces with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, is now representing Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co. out of the firm's Atlanta, Ga., district office.

Edgar J. Sherman, formerly director of regional offices for the National Association of Manufacturers, has assumed new duties as director of development and assistant managing director of Brand Names Foundation, Inc. Mr. Sherman at one time was president of Dixie Waste Mills, Inc., Charlotte, N. C.

A. D. McMillan, assistant secretary of Avondale Mills, has been elected president of the Sylacauga, Ala., Exchange Club for 1947.

William L. Hugo, procurement specialist in textiles at the Army Quartermaster Purchasing Office in New York City, is retiring from government service to join Deering, Milliken & Co., Inc., as assistant to W. J. O'Shaughnessy, who directs the quality control section of that organization.

Recent additions to the staff of Milton Harris Associates include James C. Shore, Robert E. Wright, Fritz Kobayashi and Dorothy V. Reinhard. Mr. Shore was formerly with Southbridge Finishing Co. and U. S. Finishing Co. as a member of their research staffs. Mr. Wright was a captain in the Air Corps and has served as a technical librarian

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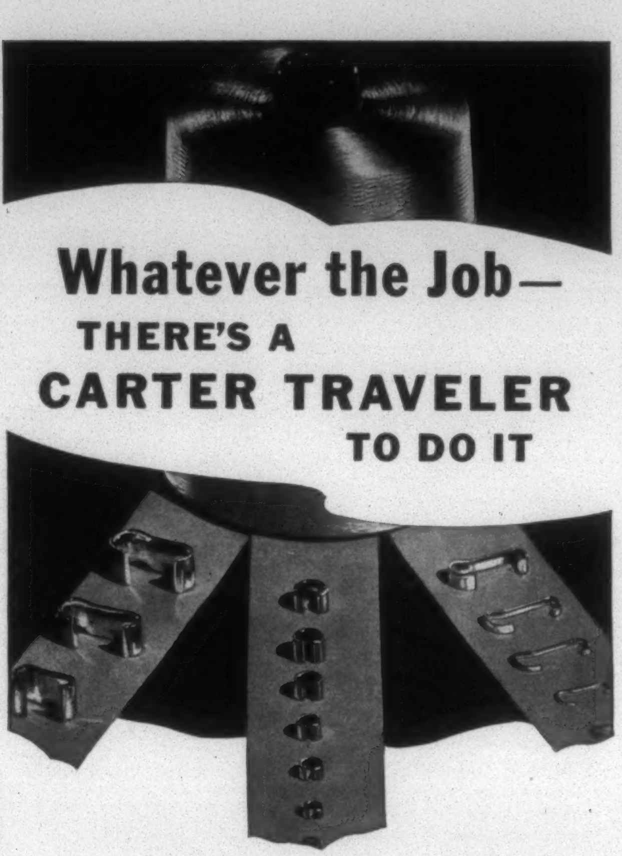

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The A. B. C. Line is a *complete* line of spinning and twister travelers that has been scientifically developed to meet individual yarn requirements and specific machinery designs. The challenge of new yarns, changing ring sizes and flanges and increased spindle speeds has always been met by Carter engineers and laboratory technicians. Today the travelers which these men have developed are lowering costs and increasing production in hundreds of mills.

Your nearest Carter representative can solve your most troublesome traveler problem with these longer lasting, smoother running travelers.

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at the Toledo (Ohio) Public Library. Mr. Kobayashi was formerly associated with the Textile Foundation and Miss Reinhard with Allegheny Ballistics Laboratory.

Thurmond Chatham, chairman of the board of Chatham Mfg. Co., Elkin, N. C., has been elected to the board of directors of the National Association of Manufacturers.

Edwin T. Dugan and Charles S. Sargent recently were named vice-presidents of William Iselin & Co., Inc. Both had previously served as assistant vice-presidents. Hilmer Martinson and William Albin were named assistant vice-presidents. Kenneth B. Beatty, who was named an assistant vice-president last summer, has also been elected assistant treasurer.

Ben M. Seiger, formerly Washington representative of Textron, Inc., and its subsidiaries, has been appointed director of marketing research for the organization. Prior to joining Textron in November, 1945, Mr. Seiger was connected with the National Defense Advisory Commission.

J. D. Yoder, D. J. Saunders, G. N. Proctor and H. L. Beohner recently were elected vice-presidents of Permutit Co. Mr. Yoder was formerly manager of the boiler feedwater division of the concern; Mr. Saunders was manager of industrial sales; Mr. Proctor was manager of manufacturing, and Mr. Beohner was technical manager.

E. F. Drew & Co., Inc., New York City, has announced the appointment of E. I. Valko as director of research for the concern. Dr. Valko's activities will cover the entire field of interests of the company, refiners and processors of edible and industrial fats and oils; manufacturers of fatty acids, derivatives and chemical specialties for the textile and many other industries.

O. L. Ward has been appointed superintendent of the Gastonia, N. C., plant of United States Rubber Co., and Donald Carroll has been named to succeed him as superintendent of the Scottsville, Va., plant. Mr. Ward succeeds Don Maddox at the Gastonia plant.

Arthur H. Noble, Jr., has been appointed plant manager for Arnold, Hoffman & Co.'s new plant at Charlotte, N. C. Mr. Noble, who has been associated with the company since his graduation from Brown University in 1938, will make his home in Charlotte soon after Feb. 1 in anticipattion of starting the plant in April. For the past year he has devoted his time to research and development work in connection with new products and the construction and design of the Charlotte plant.

George Cutter has resigned as general manager of the Rock Hill, S. C., plant of Gold-Tex Fabrics, Inc. Erich F. A. Paul, vice-president, has assumed the management of the mill, and George L. Melton is plant superintendent and production manager.

Frank H. Ernst has been appointed director of production of the rayon division of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., succeeding George E. McClellan, who was recently appointed assistant manager of the rayon division.

Don Hawley of Wellington Sears Co., Inc., has been elected treasurer of the Atlanta (Ga.) Textile Club, succeeding Bob De Castro of Joshua L. Baily & Co., resigned.

Roy L. Holbrook, treasurer of Wiscassett Mills Co., Albemarle, N. C., has been unanimously selected as Albemarle's "Man of the Year" in a poll conducted by the Albemarle Junior Chamber of Commerce.

Charles W. Pennington, left, has been appointed sales manager of clothing and coated fabrics for United States Rubber Co. Mr. Pennington, formerly sales manager of the Pacific Coast division, succeeds William F. Cairns, who will retire this spring after 42 years of continuous service with the rubber company.

E. P. Medlock and S. S. Simpson have been appointed to the sales staff of Brown Instrument Co. at the company's Atlanta, Ga., branch. W. S. Harper, E. H. Kytle and J. D. Tribble have been named to the service staff of that branch. . . . J. W. Hughes has been appointed to the sales staff of the company's Charlotte, N. C., branch.

Boyd P. Chapman, Jr., has assumed the superintendency of Excelsior Mills, Union, S. C., Deering, Milliken's new woolen plant.

James A. Hopwood of the textile research department of American Viscose Corp. has resigned his position as head of the department's dyeing and finishing division to join Colonial Mills, New York City.

J. B. Reynolds has been promoted to staff assistant to J. M. Norman, Jr., manager of Karastan Rug Mill, Leaksville, N. C. . . . J. E. Cobb has been named assistant superintendent of the mill. . . . G. Lawson Ivie has been named assistant general manager of all 11 mills in the Fildcrest Mills group of Marshall Field & Co., and Arthur S. Thompson has been appointed sales manager of all Fieldcrest products.

The following officers of West Point (Ga.) Mfg. Co. and Dixie Cotton Mills, LaGrange, Ga., have been elected by the boards of directors of the two companies: Joe L. Lanier, executive vice-president; Frank B. Williams, vice-president in charge of industrial relations; Joe L. Jennings, vice-president in charge of operations; and M. Earl Heard, vice-president in charge of research. Lee Tillery succeeds Joe L. Jennings as superintendent of the Fairfax (Ala.) Mill Division of West Point Mfg. Co. They will assume their new positions Feb. 1.

OBITUARY

Henry A. Woodhead, 63, vice-president of Graniteville (S. C.) Co., died Jan. 13 at his home in Aiken, S. C. He had been associated with the Graniteville interests since 1921 as superintendent of its Gregg Dyeing Co. and then vice-president of Graniteville Co. when it absorbed Gregg. In February of 1939 he was put in charge of the company's manufacturing operations, which include six cotton mills and the dyeing and finshing plant. He is survived by his widow, mother, three children and two brothers.

Harry Morris Best, secretary, assistant treasurer and office manager for J. W. Valentine Co., Inc., in New York City, died Jan. 9 at his home in Montclair, N. J. He had been connected with the Valentine interests for more than 30 years. Survivors include his wife and a daughter.

Arthur H. Russell, 54, assistant superintendent of the Mutual Plant of Textiles, Inc., died Dec. 29 at Gastonia, N. C. He is survived by his wife, six sons, three daughters, three brothers, six sisters, his mother and 13 grandchildren.

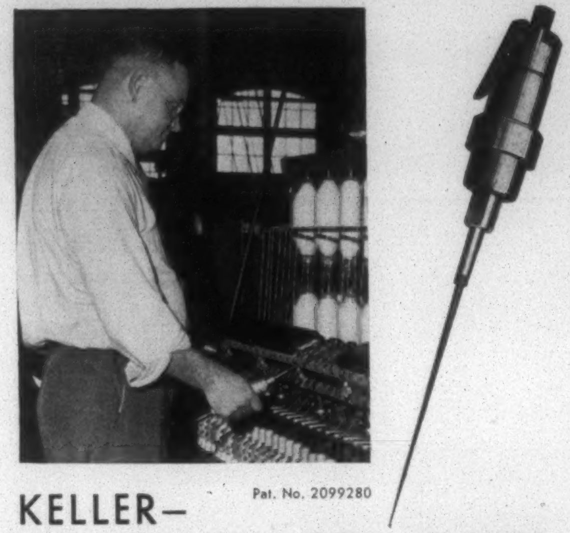
James Arthur Wooten, 62, who during his career was superintendent of Industrial Cotton Mills and the Highland Park Mfg. Co. plant at Rock Hill, S. C., died Jan. 7. He is survived by Mrs. Wooten, three sisters and a brother.

Charles A. Sweet, 60, long prominent in both the manufacturing and selling sections of the textile industry, died Jan. 11 at his home in Bronxville, N. Y. After graduating in textile engineering at Georgia School of Technology, he became superintendent of Swift Mfg. Co. at Columbus, Ga., and superintendent of the Fairfax (Ala.) Mill of West Point Mfg. Co. He joined Wellington Sears Co., New York City, in 1925 and was elevated from vice-president to president in 1944. He resigned from this firm and joined Iselin-Jefferson Co. as senior executive Jan. 1, 1946. During his career he was an official and director of numerous textile manufacturing, trade association and research organizations, and during the recent war served the government on several textile projects. He is survived by his widow, two sons and two grandchildren.

Mrs. Bettie Gibson Caldwell Ragan, 75, widow of George W. Ragan, pioneer textile manufacturer at Gastonia, N. C., died Jan. 6 following a lengthy illness. She was for many years vice-president and a director of Ragan (N. C.) Spinning Co., now headed by one of her sons, Caldwell Ragan. Surviving are two sons, four daughters and 11 grandchildren.

W. V. Jernigan, formerly associated with Cumberland Gap Woolen Mills at Harriman, Tenn., Arnco (Ga.) Mills, Sargent (Ga.) Mills, Peerless Woolen Mills at Rossville, Ga., and Lima (Ohio) Woolen Mills Co., died Dec. 21 as the result of an accident at Lima. At the time of his death he was finishing superintendent for all plants of North Star Woolen Mill Co., Minneapolis, Minn. He is survived by his mother, two sons, three brothers and a sister.

James D. Hunter, 85, president of James Hunter Machine Co. at North Adams, Mass., died recently at his home there. He was active in the affairs of the textile machinery company until about a year ago, when illness forced him to retire from work.



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The Original Motor ROLL-PICKER

This fast-moving air-operated Roll Picker removes loose lint from cotton spinning machinery. Just insert the rod between rolls of spinning frames while machines are running. Lint gathers around the revolving rod. 6- and 9-inch rods. Exhaust air is driven AWAY from work. Send for details.

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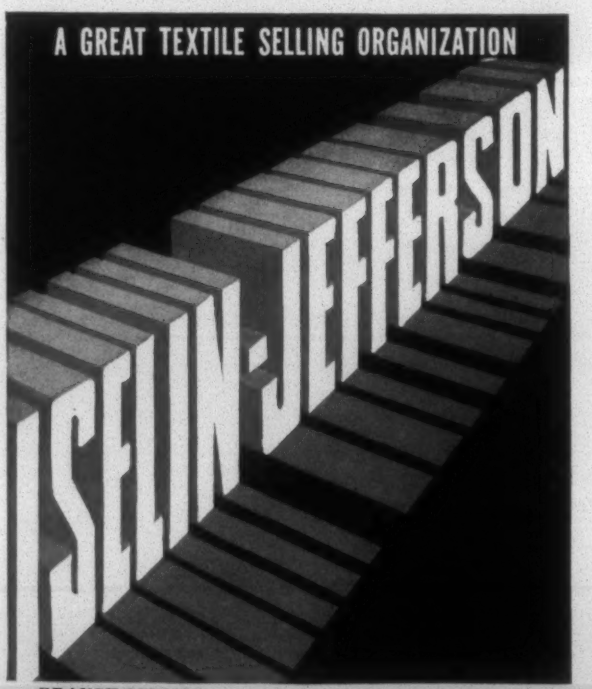
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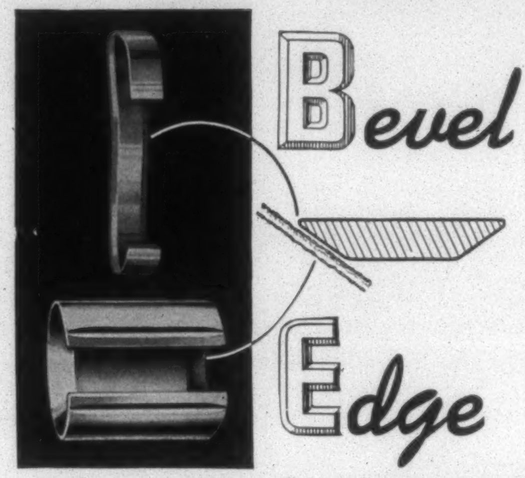

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Safeguards quality

Anti-friction rings—U. S. "Bevel Edge" anti-friction travelers, both are especially timely because they promote maximum production from existing spinning and twisting machinery. Some of the direct benefits from the Bevel Edge travelers are stated by users as follows:

1. **Less loading up of travelers on cotton.**
2. **Less fly waste on woolen.**
3. **Minimizes split ends on rayon, and silk.**
4. **Much lower end breakage—frequently 8 to 10 fewer per hour.**
5. **More uniform tension—more uniform yarn.**

NOTE: Selection of the correct size and weight, in which our men assist, is extremely important to assure MAXIMUM results.

U. S. Travelers are made and stocked in ALL styles.

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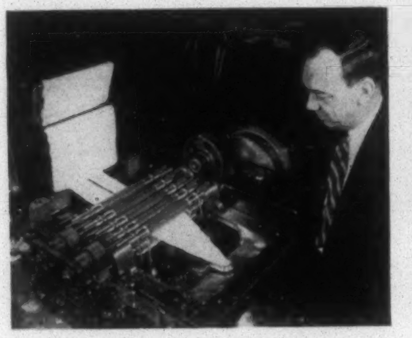
For the Textile Industry's Use

EQUIPMENT — SUPPLIES — LITERATURE

Medley Installs Drawing Frames At Textile Schools

Medley Mfg. Co. of Columbus, Ga., manufacturer of drawing frames, precision metallic drawing rolls and other component drawing equipment parts, announces the installation of its latest type drawing unit in the North Carolina State College school of textiles, Raleigh, and at the A. French Textile School at Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta. The frames will be used for student instruction and for the processing of test lots of cotton, synthetic staple, and blends of synthetics and wool.



In the illustration above Elliot B. Grover, head of the State College yarn manufacturing department, inspects the drawing which has been installed at Raleigh and made available for inspection and processing of trial lots. Five lines of metallic rolls are in use, and clearers and gear covers are lifted to show helical gearing. This unit is adaptable for experimental as well as full-scale production. The machine can be converted easily from a four-roll to a five-roll set-up, roll settings can be varied to accommodate up to six-inch staple, and by application of a slip draft method the range can be increased to draft up to nine-inch staple.

Order Velvet Smooth
UNION TEXTILE CRAYONS
21 COLORS $8.00 ★ WHITE $7.10
PER CASE OF 4½ GROSS
UNION CRAYON CO.
LOWELL, MASS.

The next illustration (above) is a rear view of the Medley drawing, showing eight cans of sliver being fed and the motor arrangement. Among mechanical features are individual V-belt motor drive with floating motor base, easily adapted to speed changes; metallic top rolls, with front and second rolls 32 pitch, third roll 24 pitch and rear rolls 16 pitch (the Raleigh unit is supplied with $1\frac{3}{8}$-inch rolls for four or five-roll set-up, and can be converted for use with $1\frac{1}{4}$-inch front rolls together with $1\frac{1}{8}$-inch second and third rolls); all metallic top rolls have sealed ball bearings requiring no lubrication; all gears for the drafting elements are helical cut with the exception of the draft gear and its driven gear, adding to smoothness and accuracy of operation; can size is 12 inches; unit can be operated with eight ends of sliver or less.

Tingley Heads American Viscose Chemicals Division

Arthur N. Tingley has been named head of the textile chemicals division of the textile research department, American Viscose Corp., Marcus Hook, Pa., it is announced by the company. Mr. Tingley, who has been working on yarn for the department's knitting division, assumed his enlarged duties Jan. 1. The functions of the textile chemicals division will be to develop new lubricants and sizes for rayon and other fibers, new methods of applications of these materials, and to service present products such as Avconit, Avcosew and Avcodisk, which have been developed by the American Viscose textile research and chemical research departments and manufactured by Atlas Powder Co.

It is planned that these activities of the division will render a distinct service to trade needs and will assist, at the same time, all of the textile research department's divisions in their problems concerning lubricants, sizes and finishes. Before joining American Viscose, Mr. Tingley, a graduate of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, was director of the Textron, Inc., control laboratories. He was also associated previously with Atlantic Rayon Corp., as chemist and dyer, and with Warwick Mills and Plymouth Cordage Co.

Todd-Alexander Changes Name To Alexander Machine

Operation under the name of Alexander Machine Co., formerly Todd-Alexander Machine Co., has begun by that manufacturer of textile machine parts in Gastonia, N. C. Besides engaging in the manufacture of drawing, lap machine and comber rolls, textile gears, machinery parts and supplies, the company does general repairing. J. Leslie Alexander is the owner of the firm.

Aridye Becomes Division Of Interchemical Corp.

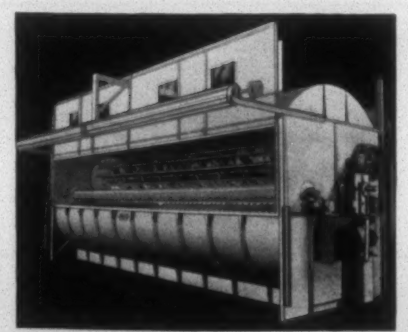
Aridye Corp., heretofore a wholly owned subsidiary has become a division of its parent company, Interchemical Corp., Fair Lawn, N. J., and is now known as Interchemical Corp., Textile Colors Division. Customer relationships, policies, management and personnel will remain the same, the change being merely one in corporate organization. The division will pursue the manufacture and sale of Aridye pigment colors and Interchem dyes.

Fiber Bonding Covered In Dan River Booklet

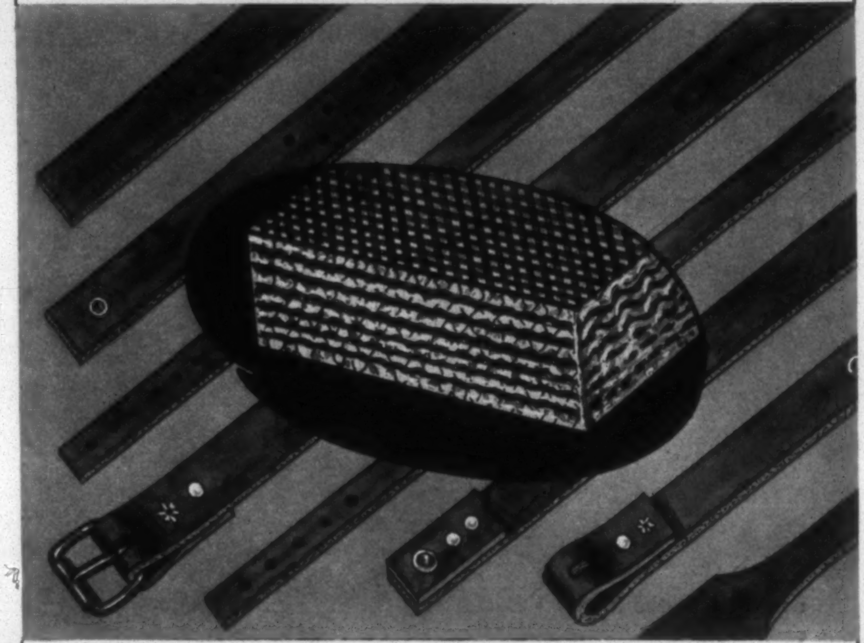
A 32-page booklet on Fiber Bonded Processes is being distributed to the industry by Dan River Mills, Inc., of Danville, Va. The booklet contains a description of the processes together with illustrations of the newest models of machinery, verbatim copies of the patents, and the license agreement. Copies of the booklet may be obtained from the Research Engineering Division, Dan River Mills, Inc., Danville, Va.

Rodney Hunt Dye Beck Has Unusual Features

Rodney Hunt Machine Co. of Orange, Mass., describes its new 1,000 dye beck as revolutionary in design and construction, and states that nothing comparable has ever before been offered the textile industry. The 1,000 dye beck is said to perform equally well at continuous or single string dyeing. The new design allows a larger load, provides less tension on fabrics and insures less danger of tangles. Less dyestuff is consumed due to a shorter bath which also results in a saving of steam. A quick dye bath change results from fast-acting drains.



The Rodney Hunt 1,000 dye beck (as shown) is manufactured in sizes from three to 20 feet (20-foot machine can take loads up to 7,000 yards in one batch). The design and construction of the dye beck are covered by patents and patents pending. Bulletin No. 546, explaining in detail the



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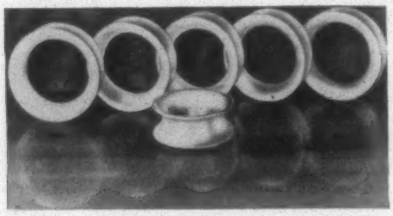
1,000, may be obtained by writing to Rodney Hunt Machine Co., Textile Division, 47 Mill Street, Orange, Mass.

Rodney Hunt Produces New, Durable Poteye

Rodney Hunt Machine Co. of Orange, Mass., recently announced production of a new poteye, illustrated below, which is made of 18-8 stainless steel with a smooth satin-like finish.



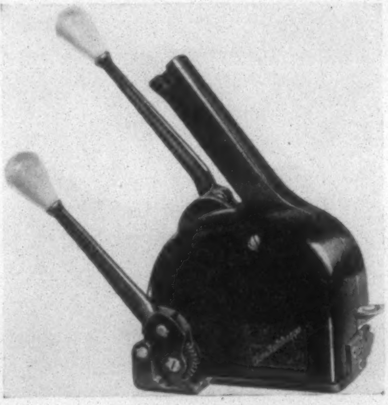
The company claims that once put into use the new Rodney Hunt poteye will probably never need replacing. Its first cost is higher than conventional porcelain or phenolite poteyes, it is reported, but due to durability of the new product the first cost is the last cost.

National Oil Products Co. To Become Nopco Chemical Co.

Directors of National Oil Products Co., Inc., Harrison, N. J., have voted to change the firm's name to Nopco Chemical Co., subject to approval of stockholders at their annual meeting in March. "The proposed change in name," states Charles P. Gulick, president, "is in recognition of the company's vastly increased sphere of operations and the number and diversity of its products and markets. The corporation is not an oil company, as its present name would imply, but a chemical manufacturing company. Nearly all of its products are manufactured from oils, fats and waxes by processes involving chemical reaction. When the business was founded nearly 40 years ago, only one product was manufactured at a single plant in the East. Thanks largely to continuous and extensive research, hundreds of products now are manufactured in plants extending from coast to coast. Output includes various chemical products employed in numerous industrial processes. Many of these products are marketed under the Nopco trade name, and it is by this name that the company has long been generally known in the trade."

Improved Steelstrapper Available From Acme

The Acme No. 3 Steelstrapper, a faster, lighter weight, combination steelstrapper tool containing many features, has recently been made available by Acme Steel Co. of Chicago, Ill. Its light weight, 6¾ pounds, makes it easy to handle, either mounted or unmounted and it can be operated on a flat surface of just five inches, it is said, a welcome feature in shipping narrow packages or bundles.



The tool has two levers (see illustration), one for tensioning and another which seals and cuts the strap from the coil of steelstrapping. Thus it takes just two strokes to tension, seal and cut the strap. The counter action of the levers produces a balance on the strapping surface. A feature particularly advantageous to a production line set up is the strap retainer which retains the cut off end of steelstrap and holds it conveniently available for the next threading operation. Inquiries concerning the new product should be addressed to Acme Steel Co., 2840 Archer Avenue, Chicago 8, Ill.

Brown Instrument Issues Textile Reference Manual

A new textile reference manual, No. 9305, has been issued recently by Brown Instrument Co., a division of Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co., Philadelphia, Pa., as a guide in the selection of control equipment best suited for individual requirements. Backed by over 75 years of experience in engineering and manufacture, the new manual describes the most diversified line of control instrumentation

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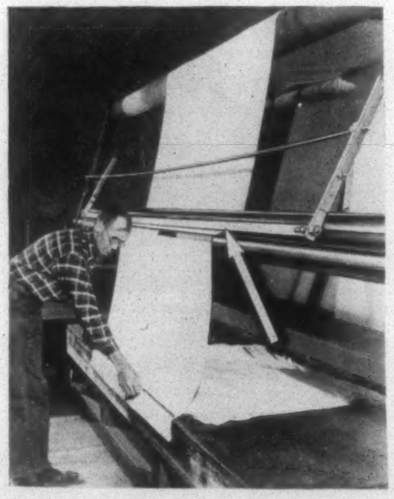
now available. It is said to be especially useful to executives when, for example, such topics as steam and water consumption come up for discussion or when product quality and mill efficiency are not what they should be. The manual contains 32 pages and is amply illustrated.

Cloth Swing Stoppages Reduced By Ionotron

Cloth swing stoppages in the plant of Triangle Finishing Corp., Johnstown, N. Y., have been reduced 20 per cent by installation of a new type static eliminator, according to Irvin Land, superintendent of folding and shipping at Triangle. In addition, the eliminator, known as the Ionotron, has made possible better cloth folding due to the fact there is less static electricity in the cloth, Mr. Land said.



The Ionotron static eliminator (see illustration), manufactured by U. S. Radium Corp., 535 Pearl Street, New York 7, N. Y., consists of a shielded bar with a radioactive alloy strip positioned over the cloth at the point where the static charge tends to build up. The air at this point is ionized by the alpha rays from the radioactive source. This ionized air acts as a conductor to remove the static charges as they are generated, so there can be no attraction-repulsion effects, or sparking. Installations of the Ionotron have proved beneficial to production in other textile plants, on the Peralta clearing device and the tape condenser of wool carding machines. The Ionotron operates continuously without a power source and its action is permanent, as the radioactive source is said to lose only 50 per cent of its

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alpha-ray generating power in some 1,600 years. As designed into its shielded supporting member, the active source is highly directional, so that radiation effects are non-existent or negligible except at the point desired.

New Series Of Counters Announced By Durant

Durant Mfg. Co., 1957 North Buffum Street, Milwaukee 1, Wis., announces a new series of double deck rotary and stroke counters, made in both conventional and predetermined types, designated as the N Series. These new models are designed to fulfill the requirements of the ever-increasing speeds of modern production machinery, as well as future requirements of machines not yet off the drawing boards. The design embodies several refinements for better appearance, higher speeds, and simplicity in construction. The case and front and back covers are of aluminum for light weight. Clean cut of louvres permits easy reading.

Rotary models are double worm drive for smooth action and high speeds. Stroke models are designed so that the upper row is chain driven for quiet, easy operation at high speeds. Predetermined models have a simplified switch mechanism for light operations and positive switch action at the predetermined count. Double deck productimeter counters are increasingly in demand on many industrial applications because of the advantages offered by the totalizing counter. The unit provides for a register of current runs, and daily, weekly or monthly production totals. Complete details will be sent upon request.

Paint Situation Explained By Sherwin-Williams Co.

Sherwin-Williams Co. in answer to inquiries from textile and industrial users of its paint products as to what the paint situation will be for the next painting season, reports that many factors contribute to the "dislocated" available supply of paint and indicates no immediate relief in the shortage of the product. It was pointed out that 3,500 materials are required for the manufacture of paint and that there is a definite shortage of many of them, including all the drying oils, containers, and other items. The company noted that there are no substitutes for linseed oil, lead, zinc, and titanium in outside house paint and there cannot be a large increase in the quantity available until another crop of flax is grown on the farms.

Whiting Expects Completion Of New Home This Month

Completion of the new $500,000 plant of Whitin Machine Works, Charlotte, N. C., is expected this month. The modern air conditioned plant of steel and brick construction will house a variety of new automatic machinery. The new plant measures 240 feet by 200 feet, and a two-story office building in front of the plant measures 100 feet by 40 feet.

Greenville Firm Repairs Tenter Frame Chains

Marshall and Williams Southern Corp., recently chartered and operating in Greenville, S. C., brings a new type of textile machinery firm to the Greenville area. The concern, a branch of the Marshall and Williams Corp. of Providence, R. I., was incorporated primarily as a machine shop to repair tenter frame chains which are used in

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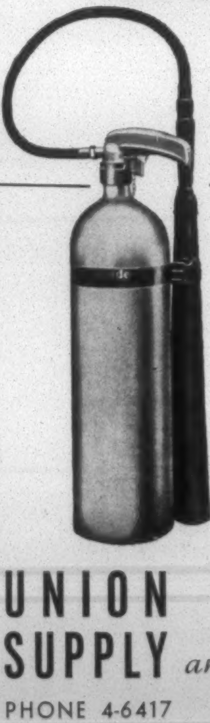

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bleacheries and finishing plants of all kinds. Fred H. Land, secretary of the corporation, is manager of the Greenville plant. Richmond Viall is president and treasurer and John C. Nash is vice-president of the firm.

Aktivin Is Merged With Heyden Chemical Corp.

Announcement has been made of the merger of Aktivin Corp. with Heyden Chemical Corp. of New York City on Dec. 1, 1946. The activities previously carried on by the Aktivin Corp. have been taken over by the Aktivin Division of Heyden Chemical Corp. with Dr. R. Feibelmann, formerly general manager of Aktivin Corp. continuing in the same capacity.

Textile Service Concern Operating At Chattanooga

Textile Consultant and Service Co. of Chattanooga, Tenn., has recently been organized and chartered to operate a consultant and engineering service to increase efficiency in the textile industry. The new company was authorized to issue 1,000 shares of no-par common stock and to begin business on a minimum of $2,000 capitalization. Incorporators were listed as John H. and Elizabeth O. Straussberger and Peter J. Shoenster.

Benjamin Electric Co. Laboratory Is Described

A new booklet covering the activities of the new Benjamin laboratory has been published by the Benjamin Electric Mfg. Co., Des Plaines, Ill. Dedicated to the science and art of illumination, the booklet covers and describes the laboratory's electrical section, where measurement of electrical characteristics and experimental work are conducted; the physical test section which includes the weather-ometer, temperature control chamber, salt fog machine, humidity chamber, and other devices for testing lighting equipment quality; the photometric section where light distribution curves are checked; the acoustical test section, model shop and other activities of the laboratory. The booklet is being published in connection with the company's 45th anniversary, and those interested may obtain a complimentary copy without cost or obligation by writing Public Relations Department, Benjamin Electric Mfg. Co., Des Plaines, Ill.

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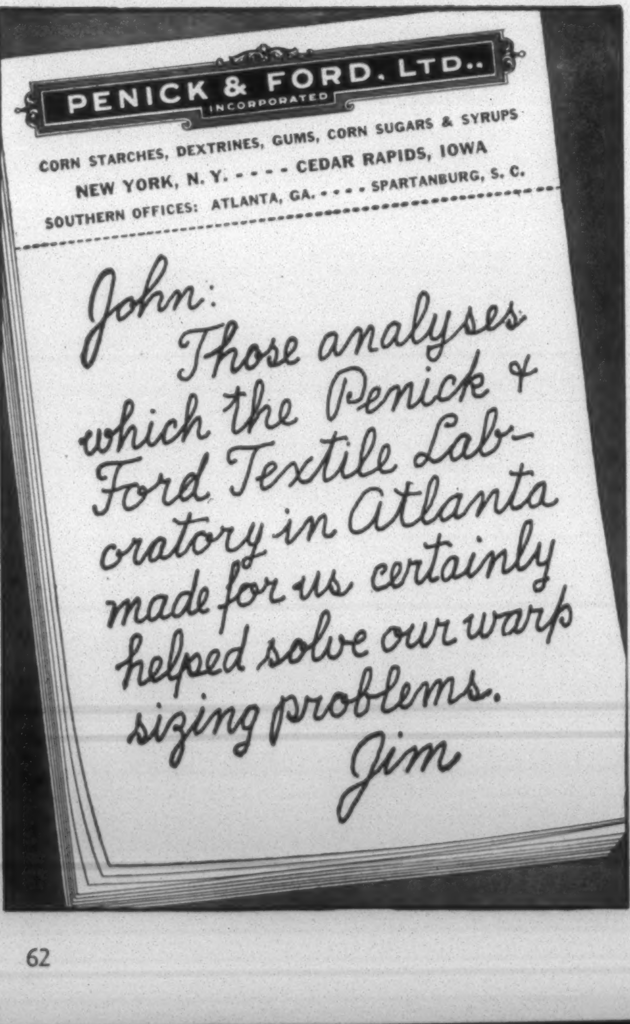

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John:
Those analyses which the Penick & Ford Textile Laboratory in Atlanta made for us certainly helped solve our warp sizing problems.
Jim

Customers Aren't Guinea Pigs

(Continued from Page 36) records the resistance by numerical count of the number of poundings and scuffings withstood. Various deviations of the above procedures are used for other materials. The carpet abrasion tester records the number of revolutions required to wear down a carpet of one-quarter of its original pile height.

The absorbent qualities of materials are determined by tests to show rate of absorption, and total of absorption. In both cases samples are washed so that sizing and finishing of the samples do not interfere with the true readings. Accelerated aging tests using light, heat, oxygen, corrosive agents, or moisture, to determine the expected life of materials, are conducted by means of the standard oxygen bomb, electrically heated ovens, salt-spray chambers, and standard weathering testers. Tests are also performed to show air permeability. Color fastness is determined by submitting samples to seven different tests—washing, dry cleaning, crocking, hot pressing, light fastness, perspiration and fastness to atmospheric gases.

These are representative of only a few of the services offered by United States Testing Co. A consultation and mill survey investigation is also offered for the purpose of increasing general efficiency. Defective materials are examined, the cause of trouble determined, and possible means of remedy recommended.

Fabrics may also be submitted for odor tests (many textile finishes produce offensive odors after being in use for a while), mildew resistance, seam slippage, moth resistance, and shrinkage. The latter test is subdivided with four different methods for four different types of material—knit goods, woven rayons material, and cotton, or linen fabrics, and woolen goods. As with hosiery, other textile goods are tested for breaking load, bursting strength, and tear resistance. A specially designed warmth tester developed by United States Testing Co. scientifically gauges the warmth of fabrics in use in any climate and under varying conditions.

The method of testing fabrics for water repellency is determined by the use to which a particular item is to be put. For example the ability of tent ducks, shower curtains, closely woven poplins, and similar material to resist penetration is determined by using the hydrostatic column in which the samples are subjected to water under hydrostatic pressure and measured in centimeters. On the other hand, light and heavy fabrics which have water repellent or water shedding qualities are subjected to a water spray of 250 c. c. of water. The fabric is then compared with a standard chart and the water repellency rating determined.

Practically all textile fibers except the mineral group will burn, but the fire hazard in consumer use is greater for some than it is for others. Many of these fibers in certain fabric constructions have low resistance to ignition, that is to say—when a spark or flame touches the fabric it will flare up and be rapidly consumed; fire resistant fabrics will smolder and the fire can be extinguished before much damage can be done to person or property. In testing for flammability, the fabric is mounted on a 45° ventilated rack and by means of a clock arrangement, a standard gas flame is held in contact with the fabric for a certain period then released. Notations are made as to whether the fabric ignited readily and the rate of burning is automatically recorded, for comparison purposes. This test is becoming increasingly important to manufacturers since a great deal of legislation against "flash" fabrics is before state and national governing bodies.

A special bacteriological division of the company's chemical department is equipped to examine fabrics suspected of having an irritating action on the human skin. A sufficient supply of animals are on hand so that preliminary tests can be concluded in a short time. In addition groups of persons are available for human patch tests.

United States Testing Co. can perform tests on almost any other product besides those directly connected with textiles and fabrics. The chemical division is equipped to perform exhaustive tests on asphalt and bituminous products, cellulose and its derivatives, ceramics, chemicals, and cosmetics. The engineering and research division has a materials testing laboratory with thermal transmission apparatus, sound and vibration equipment, gauge checking and calibration instruments.

In short, the testing company offers a thoroughly reliable service to its clients—manufacturers of almost any product.

Color and Light in Industry

(Continued from Page 26) to another is equally objectionable. The use of related color harmonies for adjoining rooms provides an excellent solution to this problem.

Suppose, for a given plant, we select two of the basic color harmonies, such as green and brown, using green, which is a cool color combination, on the south side, and buff and brown, which has a somewhat warmer effect, on the north. Since these two harmonies, if used in adjoining rooms, would be in strong contrast, it is advisable to make the transition from one room to another less noticeable by introducing two other color harmonies in the intermediate room. For example, ivory walls and medium green dado is an easy transition from green walls and green dado, since both the dado and the dado stripe in these two rooms are the same.

Similarly, a room with ivory wall and brown dado is an easy step from the one with green dado, since they both have ivory walls. Finally, the step from ivory and brown to buff and brown is equally acceptable, because again the dado and dado stripe are alike. Thus, with these four color combinations in adjoining rooms or departments, a complete change-over in the atmosphere of the plant can be accomplished without undue contrast at any point.

Experience proves that three steps are essential in order to do a first class color job in an industrial plant. In the first place, the plant must be streamlined. The equipment must be arranged in an orderly manner and miscellaneous items such as stockpiles, lockers, switchboards, etc., must be removed and put into separate buildings wherever possible. Anything that tends to clutter up the plant and give the impression of disorder must be carefully disposed of.

The second step is to provide proper illumination. Just as you cannot make a good looking plant without streamlining the interior, you cannot make an efficient plant without proper lighting. Painting in the right colors is important to good light but no amount of painting can overcome the handicaps imposed by glaring lamps directly in the operator's field of view or insufficient light at the working level.

The third step is the selection of an appropriate color harmony. It is gratifying to know that care and thought

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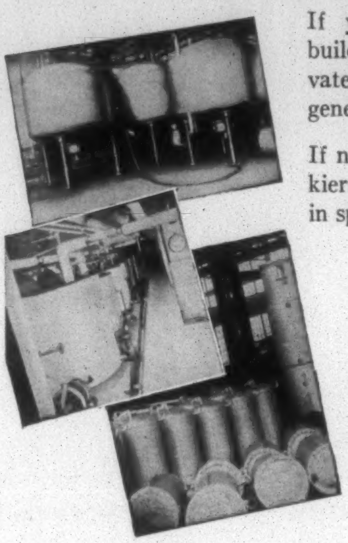

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given to this problem, coupled with a certain amount of common sense and good judgment, will not only lower production costs but also produce a safer plant that is a source of improved morale for the worker and justifiable pride on the part of the management.

Employee Suggestion Systems

(Continued from Page 32) which had operated their system for many years received relatively fewer suggestions, accepted a higher percentage, and paid out more per suggestion. This is doubtless attributable to the gradual education of employees as to the type suggestion most desirable.

Very few estimates were received as to the actual savings attributable to the suggestion system, but the estimates which were submitted varied from $1,200 to $5,000 annually. It was significant, however, that all those mills which operated a successful system stated, in one way or another, that while estimated savings were unknown, they did exist in terms of money, employee health and welfare, and improved employee attitude. Asked to make remarks concerning the most important factors in promoting successful suggestion systems, the general trend was an emphasis on publicity and promotion to stimulate and sustain interest. The full text of all remarks submitted is published below.

MILL A: "From suggestions that we have received, many thousands of dollars have been saved. However, due to the variety on safety, health, etc., it is impossible to give a clear figure. Publicity is the secret of any suggestion system. Most companies start a system and expect it to survive without giving any more thought to it proper attention to winners and letting the employees know that all suggestions are appreciated means a whole lot. GIVE IT PUBLICITY, and then MORE PUBLICITY!"

MILL C: "Not even M. I. T.'s or Harvard's electronic calculator could figure (estimated yearly savings) out since there is always the intangible of human relations. To really click someone must push the system. You don't have to know anything special — just follow closely the recommendations of the company selling the service."

MILL D: "We pay an extra $5 for three suggestions of intelligent thought turned in within six months. To succeed, the handling must be impartial. In case suggestion is not accepted, the suggestor must be informed of that decision in writing with full explanation why. We have observed jealousies among some of our employees and heard discriminatory remarks about a fellow who might have been awarded for his suggestion, while another had a smaller award. We have traced this to the fact that we have (for about a year) published the award winners in our paper and on bulletin boards. Degrading remarks especially were pointed at foremen who have put in paying suggestions. As a consequence we have discontinued publicattion of the names of winning foremen."

MILL F: "After having the suggestion system for several years interest lagged. We therefore discontinued it Jan. 1, 1946. We still think it is worthwhile and plan to consider its resumption at a later date."

MILL H: "Most employees suggestions are for employee improvements as health and welfare, and dollar values cannot be estimated. Any employee suggestion system requires advertising and push on the part of management in order to be a success. If an employee suggestion system is left alone to operate itself, it will not do so but requires constant push on the part of all the employees and the employer. I believe that the success of this system is based on the fact that employees are a part of the organization and that the success of the company depends on the ideas and suggestions in its operation. I consider one of the weaknesses of our program here the fact that we do not have employees sitting in on the suggestion system in order to make awards. Another factor in the success of the employee suggestion system is a means by which the suggestor may be given recognition whether or not he wins an award. By doing this, the employee is offered recognition and will submit another suggestion provided he has some recognition of his efforts in the past."

MILL I: "We do not feel that our system was worth what we put into it. We have discontinued the system."

MILL M: "It is not possible to evaluate the savings, but it is believed that they are many times the amount of the awards."

MILL N: "Has not worked out successfully."

MILL O: "Improved departmental efficiency can be introduced at the time a suggestion is made by utilizing the receptive mind of the person who made the suggestion."

MILL R: "A full-time secretary (is needed) to (1) interview all suggestors to make sure they present ideas fully and effectively; (2) publicize the system; (3) constantly make clear the kinds of ideas wanted, by means of the written word, appearing at various meetings, etc. A man on the level of an industrial engineer (is needed), with full knowledge of present installations, to help judge the worth of new ideas, to follow them up after acceptance, and to offer guidance as to types of ideas wanted. A determination to accept and pay for all helpful ideas—not to say 'That is an old idea now in use in another department,' or 'That is an obvious suggestion, we'll use it but can't pay for it.' If it was so obvious, why wasn't the company alert enough to be using it?"

MILL S: "Our system is, at present, being studied with the hope of changing the same. The system has not been in operation long, and it is very difficult to answer the statistical questions. The reason that we are revising the system is to work out some definite amount of award an employee shall receive for a certain type of suggestion submitted. We have had few suggestions submitted that could be used for an estimate submitted that could be used for an estimate of savings that could be effected. However, it might be stated that there has been strengthening of morale on the part of employees and many suggestions regarding welfare of employees have been carried out, and a number are under study which will produce savings to the company."

It may be concluded from the survey that employee suggestion systems can and do work in textile mills, but they can not be expected to run themselves. Properly organized and used, they will bring material savings and improved employee relations.

Freydberg Bros.-Strauss, Inc., has purchased the entire stock interest which United Merchants and Manufacturers, Inc., held in the company. The firm of Freydberg Bros.-Strauss, Inc., will continue to manufacture a complete line of ribbons and narrow fabrics.

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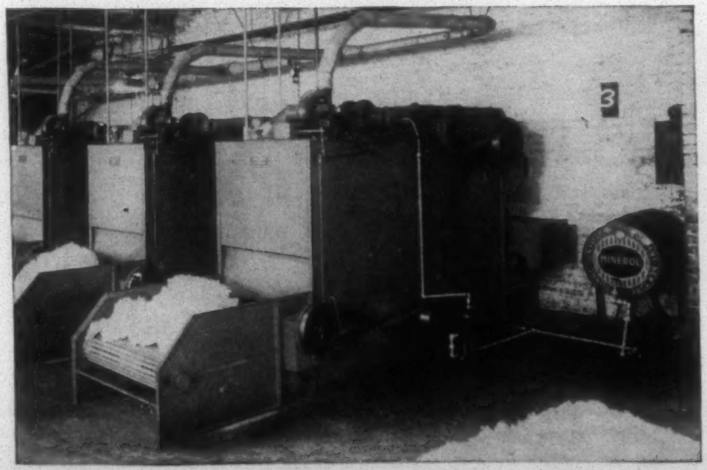

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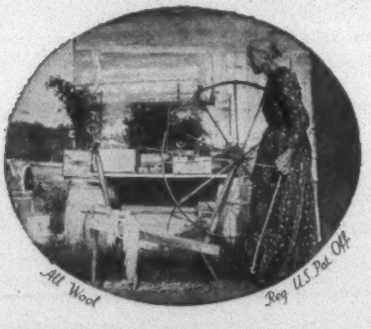

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Piedmont A.A.T.C.C. Schedules Winter Meeting

The annual winter meeting of the Piedmont Section, American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, will be held Jan. 25 in the Poinsett Hotel at Greenville, S. C., according to Publicity Chairman A. R. Thompson. As usual, the meeting will consist of a technical session in the afternoon and a banquet in the evening.

The technical session will be held from three to five p. m., featuring a symposium on "The Production of Fast Shades on Mixed Fibers." L. S. Thompson of General Dyestuff Corp. will lead a discussion on "Dyeing of Fast Shades on Piece Goods Containing Cotton and/or Viscose Mixed With Wool." Robert Turner of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. will collaborate with Harry Clapham on "The Dyeing of Fast Shades on Piece Goods Where Nylon and/or Acetate Are in Mixtures Containing Wool." Ormond W. Clark of the Calco Division, American Cyanamid Co., will present a paper on "The Dyeing of Fast Shades on Yarns Containing Mixed Fibers—Cotton, Wool, Nylon, Acetate, Viscose, etc." After these papers have been read, an open-forum discussion will be directed by James Harrell of the Ware Shoals (S. C.) Division of Reigel Textile Corp.

The banquet at 7:30 p. m. will be presided over by Wyss L. Barker of the National Aniline Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corp., chairman of the section. The banquet speaker will be Edwin L. Jones, executive vice-president of J. A. Jones Construction Co., Charlotte, N. C. His topic will be "Oak Ridge From the Inside." Reservations for the banquet may be made through Roy J. Beauregard of Fairforest Finishing Co., Spartanburg, S. C. Hotel reservations must be made direct.

South Carolina Compensation Rates Raised

An overall increase of 25 per cent in workmen's compensation insurance rates for textile industries was granted Jan. 9 by the South Carolina Insurance Department. The increase raises the present rate from 72 cents per $100 wages to 90 cents.

Insurance Commissioner L. George Benjamin, Jr., said these rates were included in the overall increase of approximately 12½ per cent for all such insurance and represented about half of what the National Council on Compensation insurance requested. These were the first rate increases granted since Nov. 1, 1943, and are effective as of last Nov. 10.

John K. Cauthen, executive vice-president of the Cotton Manufacturers Association, said after the announcement, "if something is not done to bring about a substantial decrease in compensation rates in this state it will mean that the industry will be seriously handicapped in competing with neighboring states." He noted that Georgia's textile compensation rate is 49 cents and North Carolina's 69 cents per $100 wages.

Cotton Fiber Testing Class Scheduled

The division of technical service of the Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc., Clemson, S. C., has informed members that the next class in cotton fiber testing offered by the division will begin Feb. 3 at the division's headquarters in the Textile School at Clemson College. It requires a minimum of eight weeks for the training of a fiber technician and the training of 65 technicians in slightly over two years is pointed out as evidence of the program's value to member mills. Those interested in enrolling a representative from their plant in the class should contact John T. Wigington, director, Division of Technical Service, Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc., Box 151, Clemson, S. C.

Merchants Schedule Forum and Dinner

The annual forum and dinner of the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York will be held Thursday, Jan. 30, at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, 46th Street and Madison Avenue, New York City. In accordance with the custom initiated at last year's victory dinner, a speaking program has been arranged beginning at 4:30 o'clock, which will center on important problems and developments affecting the textile industry and its future progress.

A. W. Hughes, president of J. C. Penney Co., will speak on retail distribution and its portents for the primary markets and mills. Ward Delaney, president of the Institute of Textile Technology, Charlottesville, Va., will discuss advances in textile research and their significance to Worth Street and the merchandising of textiles. Progress in the field of textile industry public relations will be dealt with by a panel consisting of G. E. Huggins of Catlin Farish Co., Inc., chairman of the industry-wide committee on public relations; Pendleton Dudley of Dudley, Anderson and Yutzy, and G. Edward Pendray.

The dinner and an entertainment will follow the speaking program. John C. Hughes of McCampbell & Co., Inc., and Herman D. Ruhm of Bates Fabrics, Inc., make up the committee on arrangements.

Georgia Manufacturers To Meet in Florida

The 1947 convention of the Cotton Manufacturers of Georgia will be held at the Sheraton-Plaza Hotel, Daytona Beach, Fla., on May 15-16, according to a recent announcement by T. M. Forbes, executive vice-president. All reservations will be made through the association's executive offices in Atlanta and requests should be sent to 740 C. & S. Bank Building, Atlanta 3, Ga.

Not for more than 25 years have the Georgia textile manufacturers held one of their conventions outside the state of Georgia, the last instance being the 21st annual meeting that was held in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1921. This year's gathering at Daytona Beach will be the association's 47th annual meeting.

Established at Warm Springs, Ga., in 1900, the Cotton Manufacturers Association of Georgia is one of the oldest trade associations in the entire textile industry. Its present officers are: president—A. B. Edge, Jr., president of Callaway Mills, LaGrange; vice-president—Charles C. Hertwig, vice-president and treasurer, Bibb Mfg. Co., Macon; treasurer—R. D. Harvey, agent, Pepperell Mfg. Co., Lindale; executive vice-president—T. M. Forbes, Atlanta; traffic manager—R. L. Murphy, Atlanta; and secretary—F. L. Carter, Atlanta.

American Viscose Corp. as of Dec. 31, 1946, had 1,054 employees who had completed 25 years or more of service with the company. Of this number 17 had been employed for 35 years or since the company started operations in 1911. The total number of employees is approximately 22,500.

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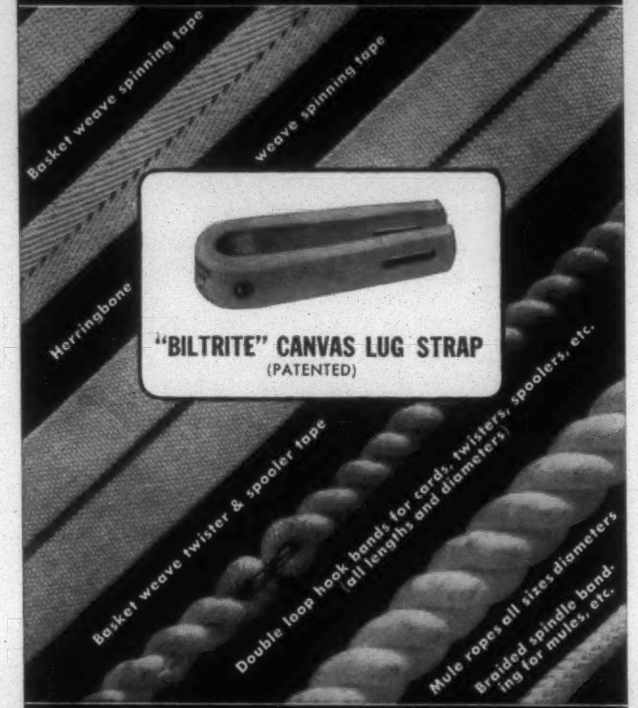
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No Government Controls for Caustic Soda

The Civilian Production Administration has abandoned any intention of issuing a direction aimed at assuring caustic soda users delivery in 1947 or at least 65 per cent of the material they received in 1946, Frederic Arden, government presiding officer, told the chlorine-alkali producers industry advisory committee Jan. 8.

While the issuance of the proposed direction was withheld in keeping with the general policy of maintaining as few controls as possible, its objective is being accomplished in part by voluntary action on the part of members of the industry, an exchange of distribution data at the committee meeting indicated.

C. P. A. had given consideration to the possibility of controlling 1947 distribution of caustic soda by a formal direction when a group of consumers, chiefly textile producers or finishers in the South complained that they were unable to place orders with their customary suppliers for their 1947 caustic soda needs. However, the companies which withdrew from this business reported to the advisory committee that they were continuing to ship caustic soda to all former customers who had no other source of supply. They reported that they would attempt to provide a substantial portion of requirements for their 1946 customers until some other source of supply is available.

Other members of the committee said that they were shipping to their 1946 customers in 1947 at least 64 per cent of the caustic soda they shipped them last year. One producer reported a probable daily cutback of chlorine production of about 50 tons and a cutback of 55 tons of caustic soda production per day owing to lack of pressure tank cars. Another reported delay in starting up a very much larger tonnage of new production for the same reason.

Meetings of Interest To Textile Men

Seven conventions and expositions, of interest to the textile industry at large, have been announced for the next few weeks. These meetings will plot the course for industry in 1947 and present a show-place for latest post-war equipment and machinery now available.

Scheduled for the period of Jan. 14-17 was the first National Materials Handling Exposition in the public auditorium at Cleveland, Ohio. This exposition is the first to attempt a national show devoted exclusively to materials handling. It has attracted wide interest from many industries and is expected to prove a considerable stimulus to the planning of materials handling systems. C. M. White, president of Republic Steel, headed a list of 40 industrial leaders who were scheduled to speak at the exposition. W. B. McGuire, materials handling engineer for P. O. M. Co. and Werner Textile Consultants, Inc., New York City, was to discuss materials handling in the textile industry.

The Edgewater Beach Hotel in Chicago, Ill., will be the scene Jan. 23-24 for the second annual Technical Session of Low-Pressure Industries, sponsored by the Society of the Plastics Industry, Inc. One feature of this meeting will be an information forum and special contacts schedule to assure a maximum exchange of technical and business data, it was announced.

Approximately 400 different exhibits will be shown at the Seventh International Heating and Ventilating Exposition which will be held concurrently with the 53rd annual meeting of the American Society of Heating and Ventilating

Engineers at Lakeside Hall in Cleveland, Ohio, Jan. 27-31. During the same period the 33rd annual meeting of the National Warm Air Heating and Air Conditioning Association also will be held.

Of primary interest to the textile industry is the ninth annual meeting of the National Cotton Council of America to be held Jan. 28-30 at the Hotel Buccaneer in Galveston, Tex. The council meeting, which will feature addresses by Council President Oscar Johnston of Scott, Miss., and Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson, will also present to those attending results of a detailed study of cotton's competitive position in 127 major fiber markets. Perhaps the most important session in Galveston will be the first meeting of the new regional committee, authorized at the meeting of breeders, technicians and mill interests at Hartsville, S. C., last fall, which is expected to organize the basis for a lint identification program which can be adopted by the local units as a standard which can be accepted by the mills, shippers and producers. The regional committee, composed of members from all phases of the industry, will meet the day prior to the opening of the council convention. Committees to draft industry-wide programs in sales promotion, research, foreign trade, cotton production and marketing were also named recently by Mr. Johnston, president of the council, and committee recommendations will be acted upon by the 250 delegates and officers during the convention.

A program directed toward the reduction of the mounting number of accidents and the prevention of human suffering will be the aim of the eighth annual Southern Safety Conference and Exposition to be held in Birmingham, Ala., March 9-11. Here industrialists will be brought up to date on new developments and learn how safety equipment can be advantageously used to prevent accidents in their particular field of endeavor.

A meeting of the Textile Operating Executives of Georgia has been scheduled for March, the exact date to be announced later by Robert W. Philip, secretary-treasurer of the group. A questionnaire on carding, spinning, winding, twisting and warp preparation has been distributed to members and will be discussed at the March meeting.

The latest developments in post-war textile fibers, fabric weaves and finishes, the result of five years of research and development during the war, will feature the International Exposition of Textiles, Trimmings and Factory Equipment to be held at Grand Central Palace, New York City, June 2-7. According to Arthur Tarchis, president of the company managing the exposition, over 75 per cent of the exhibit space on the first three floors reserved for the event, has already been contracted for.

No More Set-Asides for Export

All cotton fabric set-asides for export and all outstanding export ratings for cotton fabrics were revoked by the issuance of Direction 2 to Order M-317A, effective Dec. 31, the Civilian Production Administration has announced. C. P. A. said production and distribution of cotton goods had increased enough to make this assistance unnecessary. Export set-asides have been maintained since the beginning of the war, in the face of domestic shortages, because cotton shipments abroad facilitated purchases of tin, rubber and other needed raw materials, and contributed in other ways to the fulfillment of the American economic foreign policy.

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Textile Groups Against Tariff Reductions

COUNTRIES throughout the world now starved for textiles will suffer far more than they will gain, and textile manufacturing in the United States will be faced with serious problems of competition for the longer future, if reductions are made in tariffs on cotton goods, according to W. Ray Bell, president of the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York. Mr. Bell's views were expressed in a brief filed by the association with the Committee for Reciprocity Information, which opened hearings Jan. 13 in Washington. Tariff issues were opened at the hearing in regard to 18 foreign countries including most of the major world producers of textiles today such as the United Kingdom, India, Canada, Brazil, Czechoslovakia, U. S. S. R. and others.

From a near-term standpoint, the chief points out that a world-wide textile shortage exists today. The Tariff Commission itself has stated that three years may be required before foreign textile production is restored. However, the United States is far closer to a balance between supply and demand than are these other countries. Of the 18 nations, only Brazil and India currently have an exportable surplus, and whatever excess they might have merely supplements the 750 million yards which this country is able to spare to countries the world over that are destitute of textiles. The United Kingdom, for which tariff concessions are largely sought, still is tightly rationed, and "home markets there suffer from a lack of adequate cotton goods supplies." In sharp contrast, Mr. Bell states, American production is rapidly rising. "For the calendar year 1946 the output of woven cotton goods and tire fabric will approach 10.5 billion square yards," he states. "There can be little doubt that per capita production of cotton goods here will balance domestic demand far sooner than adequate relief will come to the destitute areas in world markets. Our 1946 domestic supply provides a per capita availability of cloth for our home population which is close to 70 square yards against 67 square yards in 1939 and a 1935-39 average of 63.35 square yards.

"Under these circumstances and for the near-term outlook," he states, "there would seem to be neither merit nor moral in value in assigning to foreign manufacturers a larger share of an American market where relative abundance exists, while lands denuded of vitally needed clothing find their own portion correspondingly slashed." Looking to the longer-term future, Mr. Bell emphasized that peril exists for the domestic textile industry "if customary home markets are sacrificed to the price attraction of imported goods." He pointed out that spindleage in cotton textiles has fallen every year but one since 1925, and that further marginal spindleage kept alive in war by special pricing and absence of competition may disappear with the restoration of competitive markets. This can threaten a textile plant "short of the minimum necessary for national security."

Likewise it threatens the interests of 2,000,000 American cotton growers who have come to rely on domestic mills for all but a small fraction of the market for their product, a market that provides prices which do not have to be subsidized by the taxpayer to the extent of $20 for every bale exported, as is the case with American fiber moved overseas to competing foreign spinners. Cotton textile mill workers, numbering 460,000 in October who are receiving an average wage above 89 cents an hour against 33 cents last reported from Great Britain, also have a heavy stake in adequate tariff protection for the industry. The brief likewise points out that tariffs while perhaps less necessary for some American industry where new techniques have developed, are vital to textiles where techniques and machinery do not differ so widely from country to country. Nevertheless textiles are our oldest industry, next to foods our most essential, and have a record of more than a century of employment stability. Other industry cannot make up in employment for losses incurred through foreign competition with our textiles.

Particularly cogent in the situation, Mr. Bell said, is the fact that tariffs, last revised Jan. 1, 1939, remain uncertain as to their effect on the textile markets. Numerous instances were cited in the brief of admissions on the part of the Tariff Commission that neither were they tested, nor could price and cost relationships be clearly weighed today to determine their result, much less the results of any new reductions. Furthermore, national participation in the textile industry in countries being considered for tariff concessions, together with the proposed Cripps plan for British government subscription of 25 per cent of the cost of refurnishing its industry, threaten important problems in world textile trade. The brief concludes with recommendations that no downward adjustment be made in Schedule IX cotton textile tariff categories at this time; that full time until foreign productive facilities are restored be allowed for testing existing rates; and that adjustments up or down thereafter be determined by adequate analysis information on both domestic markets and on the industry in effected nations overseas.

The Cotton-Textile Institute also recommends that no reductions be made in duties on cotton textiles in the forthcoming reciprocal trade agreement negotiations. The institute, with the concurrance of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association and the National Association of Manufacturers, also urges that quotas be placed on all imports of cotton textiles so long as a subsidy is paid on exports of American cotton or as long as the domestic price of American cotton is maintained by the government price support program at a level above the world price for comparable foreign growths.

Because they can be interchanged with products of American grown cotton, the brief recommends that no reductions be made on duties on flax, hemp, jute and their manufactures and imported rayons. In case reductions are made on these, the institute states that quotas should be placed on imports as long as the cotton subsidy and support programs are continued. In previous trade agreements with the United Kingdom, France, Switzerland, the Netherlands, and Czechoslovakia, duties were reduced an average of 29 per cent on 27 cotton products. The outbreak of war in Europe made it impossible to measure the full effects of these reductions, which have yet to be felt, for European industries have not yet completed the task of rebuilding output to pre-war levels, the brief explains.

Since these concessions were made, cotton industry costs have risen precipitately, average hourly earnings in cotton mills ascending from 38.9 cents to 88.8 cents, an increase of 120 per cent. Wages are the largest item in the processing of cotton, representing in excess of 60 per cent of the value added by manufacture. This compares with 39.3 per cent in all manufacturing industries. This swift rise in wage rates, the brief points out, was not accompanied

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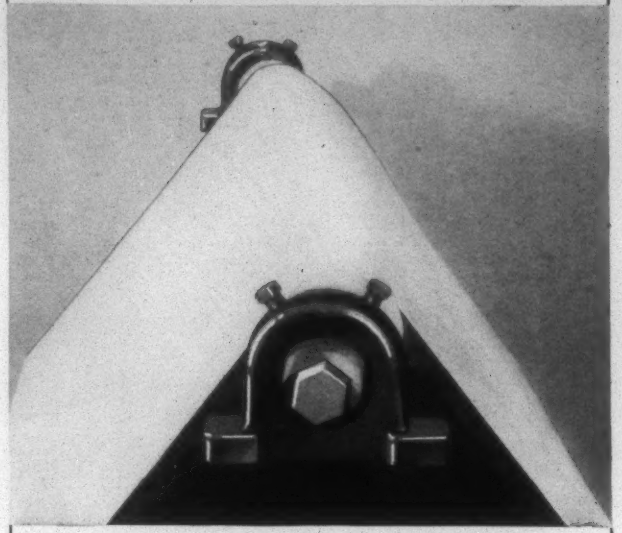

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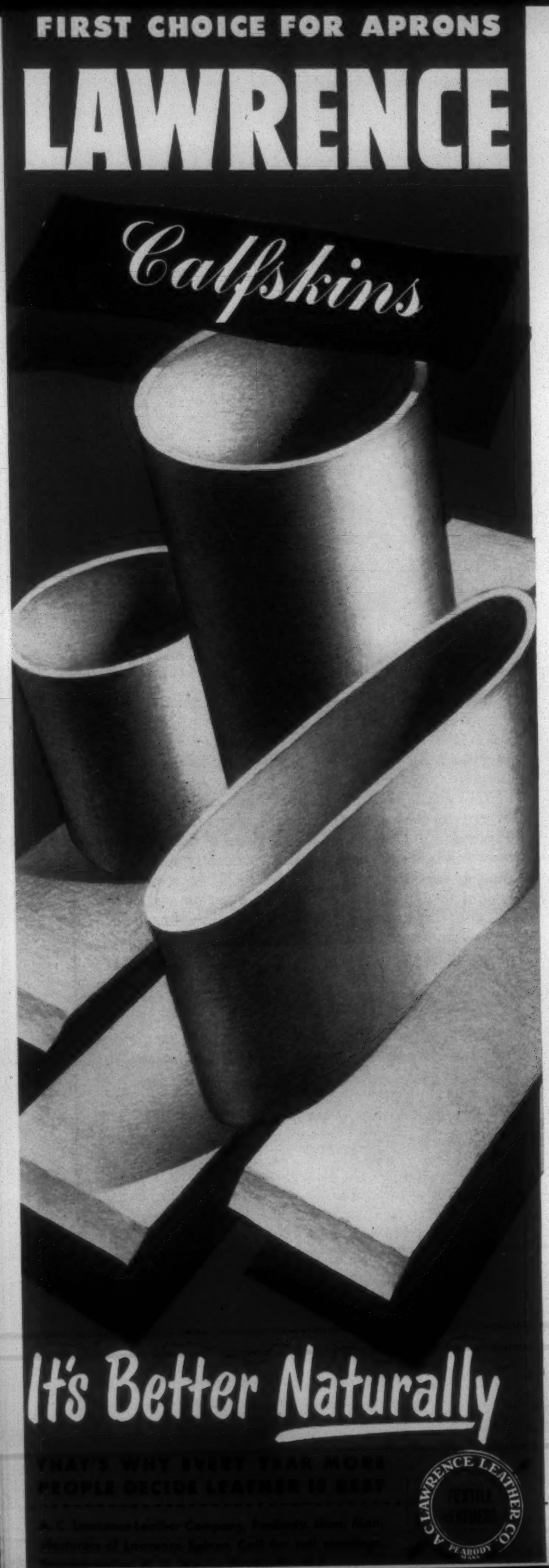

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by gains in labor productivity. On the contrary, despite large military orders and the standardization of constructions imposed by the War Production Board, both of which assured longer runs than usual in peacetime operations, output per man-hour increased less than one per cent over the last six years. At the end of 1945, unit labor costs were 74.4 per cent higher than in 1939.

"There is little hope that the trend in unit labor costs can be reversed in the near future," according to Dr. C .T. Murchison, institute president. "There have been no important technological changes during the war, such as characterized the munitions industry. The industry has the same machinery it had in 1939 and has not been able to maintain its normal rate of replacement, chiefly because of its inability to obtain machinery during the war years. "Not only has there been no significant change in cotton textile technology during the war, but there is nothing on the horizon which promises any substantial improvement in the near future."

Comparing the British and American cotton industries, the brief declares that the two industries are similar in many respects, the chief difference being that more mills in the United States are integrated than in Britain. The technical advantages of integration, it is stated, are less important in the cotton industry than in industries such as iron and steel. While American mills emphasizes bulk production, studies by the British indicate that 62 per cent of their cotton textile export production is suitable for bulk production and that the industry is amenable to it. The productive capacity of the domestic industry, the brief emphasizes, is well balanced for the needs of this country and its range of product closely parallel those of the British industry. It is only in the higher yarn counts that British spindles exceed American but, the brief insists, if these higher counts were needed in the domestic market, the American mills could easily supply them by diverting equipment to their manufacture.

In regard to wage differentials, the brief states that average hourly wages in the United Kingdom cotton mills in January, 1946, were 33 cents per hour or a good deal less than half those paid by American mills. At present labor costs in American mills exceed those in British mills by $1.81 per hundred pounds of coarse cloth and $2.55 per hundred pounds of medium cloth. The brief also points out that in the United States nine to 12 per cent of the labor force is supervisory, 15 to 21 ancillary and 67 to 76 is machine labor. In Britain, three to four per cent is supervisory, two to 11 per cent ancillary and 81 to 95 per cent machine labor. As a consequence, indirect costs of labor in American cotton mills are substantially higher than those in Lancashire.

Also, according to Dr. Murchison, the British are in a position to put their industry on a bulk-line production basis which would permit a ten-fold increase in the number of automatic looms whereas the United States has about reached the limit in this respect. This would permit the British to reduce the number of machine workers and thus reduce costs substantially. The British can also reduce costs to an extent beyond American opportunity by resorting to multiple shifts and abandoning the traditional single shift there.

Since Nov. 15, 1944, the brief adds, the United States has been subsidizing exports of raw cotton at the rate of four cents per pound. This subsidy, together with the domestic cotton program, has had a profound effect on the competitive strength of the American industry and has made cotton textiles vulnerable to competition from paper, rayon and jute and other non-textile materials. Under these conditions, according to Dr. Murchison, it will be impossible for American cotton mills to export their products once world industry has been restored to peacetime levels unless a compensatory subsidy is paid on shipments of yarn and fabric. This subsidy permits foreign mills to purchase cotton at about 13 per cent below the price paid by American mills or a reduction in their total costs of about 6½ per cent. Commenting on this, Dr. Murchison states, "As long as the domestic cotton program is continued and holds the price of cotton at levels that are artificially high relative to substitute textile and non-textile materials, it is an invitation to foreign producers of these materials and their manufactures to absorb at an accelerating rate the domestic markets with great damage to American cotton growers and processors."

The brief also takes up competitive problems raised by bulk buying of cotton by the British government and claims that as a result of this the British may gain significant cost advantages over American mills. "Their cotton will be purchased by an agency with monopoly buying strength which may prove to be great when world supply is in surplus and cotton exporters all over the world are hungry for business. The administrative cost of cotton procurement may, and in periods of lessened activity, will be absorbed by the British taxpayer who will also assume all risks arising from the fluctuation in the price of cotton. In the United States all these costs must be absorbed and the risks assumed in accordance with the free enterprise system—by individuals—and without benefit of American tax funds."

Britain has also undertaken the reorganization of its cotton industry, is seeking to induce small plants to combine into more economic units and agree to two-shift operation of newly equipped mills and is also proffering financial help in purchasing new equipment by paying 25 per cent of the cost of such machinery. These financial grants, the brief asserts, will also aid mills in reducing costs.

Between 1925 and 1939, spindles in place in the United States decreased from 3.9 million to 25.9 million. It was a period of prolonged depression for American cotton mills which had its roots in excess capacity but was also due to unstable raw material, competition from substitute materials and excessive Japanese competition. During this same period spindles in China went from 3.9 million to 5.6 million, an increase of 43 per cent and in India from 8.5 million to ten million, an increase of 17 per cent.

Meanwhile, according to the institute, all over the world countries are undertaking to modernize or expand their cotton textile capacity. Mexico has a replacement program underway which is proceeding as fast as equipment procurement exists. Brazil has plans to replace its three million obsolete spindles with six million new spindles. India estimates that about ten million spindles will be required and to speed the program is considering the establishment of her own textile machinery industry. Japanese spindles in China have been taken over by the Chinese government which has a large expansion program, including the manufacture in China of 250,00 spindles and 6,000 automatic looms. The American industry is also moving ahead and

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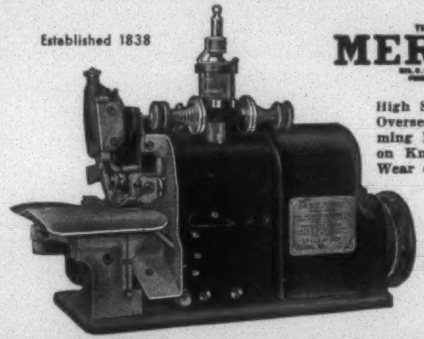

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plans have been made that will involve outlays for machinery seven times greater than in 1939.

"The war demonstrated not only the industry's ability to produce in tremendous volume but also its amazing versatility," the brief states. "Any reduction in tariff duties which will result in a contraction of the industry strikes at American war potential and war economy. The contraction of capacity which is likely to occur with the resumption of normal domestic competitive conditions and the possible extension of three-shift operations is serious enough. To accelerate the contraction by transferring part of the home market to foreign producers is to trifle with the security of the nation."

Pointing out that the United States is encouraging textile production in countries which it is assisting in rehabilitation of war devastated areas, Arthur Besse, president of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, asks in his group's brief filed with the Committee for Reciprocity Information, whether we are "to go farther and not only make these countries self-sufficient in textiles but turn over our own markets to them." Pointing out that there is no reason why we should not continue to make our own textiles, Mr. Besse continues that "there is one and only one reason why we need a tariff on wool textiles. The reason is that we pay higher wages in this country."

Although not advocating the paying of lower wages, the brief declares, the association "cannot believe that the United States would be wise to destroy its wool textile industry or even to permit it to shrink in size. We should keep our present tariff, raise it where necessary to insure our keeping intact the potential capacity to produce whatever wool textile products we may need under whatever conditions may obtain."

Earlier in the presentation, the association's brief had stated that "the wool textile industry in the United States is more efficient than the wool textile industry of any other country in the world," the ratio being from 1.3 to one. However, it was shown, a comparison of wages paid in this country with those paid in England reveals that although both follow the same upward trend, "the spread between the two has been constantly widening. Wages in the U. S. have averaged 2.4 to 3.2 times those paid in Britain during the entire period since 1922, but the spread between the two has increased from 28 cents an hour in 1922 to 70 cents an hour in 1946.

"In a product such as wool textiles, which requires a relatively high number of labor hours per dollar of sales, it is not hard to understand why tariff protection is needed when those hours cost us 70 per man more than they cost the English producers," it was concluded.

Mr. Besse also discussed the inherent danger to the country in allowing cheap foreign competition to so curtail our producing activity that we would not be in a position, at some future date, of supplying our armed forces with clothing requirements which the industry turned out so abundantly during the last war. It was admitted that in peacetime the American wool industry can produce more than enough goods for civilian consumption but, Mr. Besse stated, the industry "has capacity only barely adequate to meet the demands which were made upon it during the last war. Any action which tended to reduce the effective capacity would leave us vulnerable in the event of another emergency."

In recommending the nature of the protection required by the wool textile industry, the association's brief remarked that "what is needed is a dyke which will afford protection against any flood that can reasonably be expected." Specifically, it was further declared, "what the industry should have is tariff protection which will keep out all except specialties and unusual items where price is of such a secondary nature that a tariff duty is no real impediment."

The ad valorem rates in all value brackets in paragraphs 1108 and 1109 (a) should be tentatively set at 45 per cent, and, Mr. Besse argued, "imports of wool fabrics and other wool products should be limited by an over-all import quota." The State Department has often stated, the brief continued, that it would allow no efficient American industry to be hurt, therefore "there can be no valid objection to a quota on imports of wool products to protect the industry from a flood of competitive items." Mr. Besse also recognized the fact that "a reduction in the duty on wool entails a complete reversal of government policy toward the wool growing industry, but he added that "the importance of achieving a high degree of self-sufficiency as respects wool is undeniable and the cost seems warranted."

The Carded Yarn Association, representing operators of 2,000,000 spindles, will oppose vigorously any reduction in cotton products import tariffs, President Owen Fitzsimons of Charlotte stated recently. He said any further advantage in American markets for foreign yarn spinners "would threaten the existence" of the domestic industry.

He explained that foreign yarns already carry an advantage of about four cents a pound in the price of raw cotton and a saving in comparatively cheaper wage rates. The four cents advantage is the amount of the American cotton export subsidy, Mr. Fitzsimons stated. Cost of cotton and labor in American carded yarn mills represents about three fourths of the total gross sales price of finished yarns, he added, and in normal times this division of the cotton textile industry "is highly competitive within itself."

Record Textile Production Is Predicted

Record levels of textile production in 1947 may be expected, even though there are price uncertainties and labor and materials shortages, according to a Department of Commerce survey of 1947 industrial prospects released Jan. 12. Prospects for the textile industry as seen by the department follows:

Cotton and its manufactures—For the first nine months prospects are for a rather tight cotton supply. The size of the cotton crop is the main factor thereafter. Prospects are reasonably good for high production of cotton goods in early 1947. A sustained demand supports a rising price trend, however, and high prices may bring about effective buyer resistance.

Fiber and Cordage—Fiber and cordage will probably remain tight. The Philippines Republic is producing at only one-third of its pre-war rate of abaca fibers. The jute and jute goods market is expected to improve with shipments, beginning to move out of Indian ports.

Rayon—Production of rayon in 1946 was consistently higher than the record year in 1945. Output for 1946 is estimated at 850,000,000 pounds. Some doubt has been expressed about the ability to maintain this production in 1947. However, the price and production position of rayon appears more favorable than that of other textile fibers.

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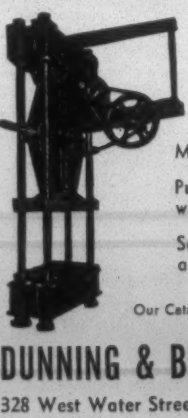

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Cotton Goods Market

Despite the fact that demand for most types of industrial cotton fabrics continues unabated, leading commission houses in this section of the Worth Street gray goods market indicate they have no intention of increasing prices from their present O. P. A. levels.

Though some customers have been making inquiries concerning the possibilities of contracts on second quarter production, it is said, with a few manufacturers reported offering higher prices for these goods, selling houses have been discouraging such commitments wherever possible. None of the leading houses have moved anything beyond March, it is reported.

Reports heard in New York City concerning the possibilities of some industrial mills jacking up their prices on wide goods, are denied by commission firms. Unless some unforeseen labor trouble looms, involving substantial increases, unless cotton should suddenly start climbing, wide goods prices will continue at their current levels for second quarter goods, they say. Of course, if either of the aforementioned events should occur, then prices might be forced to a higher position.

Wide goods outfits are trying to stabilize their prices, it is pointed out, and so far have been fairly successful. Some industrial mills are not even giving any thought to second quarter allocations and prices, one source says, and it will be Feb. 15 before selling schedules for April-May-June are drawn up.

Words of praise have been heard from buyers of industrial wide cotton goods for the restraint exercised by the leading houses. Certainly, with pressure for goods as sharp here as in the narrow fabrics field, prices could have been brought up from the O. P. A. ceilings, they say. The supply and demand explanation could have been used, one buyer states, but prices remained stationary in most cases. Sales of goods at higher quotations have been restricted to few, it is believed.

Least criticism is heard of fine specialties which have been sold into and through the second quarter at prices equal to and not too far above the last ceilings. Some cloths are even selling below ceilings, it is said, where the demand is off. These goods, it is emphasized, are still generally on allotment.

The fine gray cloth market picture is a dreary one for buyers for the next few months, combed cloth sources say, pointing out that the market is now virtually cleaned of spot goods and that offerings for the second quarter are extremely limited. Selling has been accomplished into the second quarter on many counts and others have even gone beyond this.

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Cotton Yarns Market

Observers in the Philadelphia yarn market assert that one important factor entering into spinner consideration of price increases has been the willingness of some buyers to pay so-called "bootleg" prices for yarns available through second-hands.

Observers indicate that numerous producers have discovered that favored customers are paying 15 to 25 cents premium for scarce yarns, available through other than regular suppliers.

Distributors appear a bit apprehensive over the suggestion that prices may climb. Some veterans of the market charge that few new prices have actually appeared as yet, though it is admitted that some spinners seem inclined to lift prices from December levels. Opinion in some quarters is that firmly entrenched customers "will be taken care of" when second quarter contracting is commenced. Such spokesmen suggest that there may be a "fringe" of stepped-up prices, but that so-called transient buyers will feel most of the price increases.

Philadelphia distributors stress that they can sell as much as they have to offer at or very close to old ceilings. But dealers admit they wonder what will happen to the booming demand if spinners attempt to take advantage of the lack of balance between supply and demand, particularly in 40s-50s and up.

Customers regularly using combed yarns seem well aware of the fact that they will have to pay premiums for these tight numbers, distributors explain. Yarns finer than 40s may attract even higher prices, it is said.

Meanwhile, feeling among many spinners and their representatives, regarding payment of extra fees for special put-up, etc., is that buyers may expect to bear such costs. The claim of some producer agents in the market is that sellers are merely "resuming" special assessments that were dropped during the depression of the late 1930s.

While it is felt in the trade that the majority of buyers are prepared to pay premiums for double carded and combed yarns, there is some question as to what will develop in prices for low count carded yarns.

Buyers indicate they are awaiting the next several weeks with considerable interest. Mills, particularly those sold only 30-60 days ahead, are expected to resume selling sometime during this period or shortly after.

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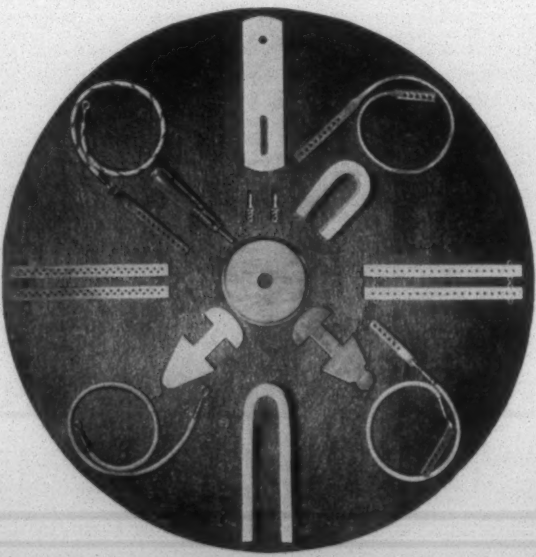

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Q. *Why are caustic soda, soda ash, sodium bicarbonate and chlorine now in short supply when there was an ample supply before the war?*

A. Expansion of the alkali-chlorine industry during the war *was not permitted* (except to produce an insignificant tonnage) because of the critical shortage of materials that would have been needed for this construction. However, during the same war period, alkali-consuming industries, such as aluminum, rayon, textiles, chemicals and glass food-containers, and chlorine-consuming industries, such as DDT, synthetic detergents and plastics, were allowed to expand their production or construct new facilities. These will continue as growing peace-time consumers.

Q. *Was there less alkali for consumers in 1946 than in 1945?*

A. During 1946 there was less tonnage available than in 1945 due to interruptions in production caused by coal and other strikes. If these interruptions do not recur, there should be some increase in alkali tonnage supply for 1947, but certainly not enough to meet the increased demand.

Q. *How much alkali and chlorine are being exported?*

A. Practically no chlorine. Only a negligible fraction of the pre-war tonnage of caustic soda, soda ash and sodium bicarbonate is now being shipped out of this country.

Q. *Is there any idle capacity in the alkali and chlorine industry?*

A. Only four small government-owned caustic-chlorine plants. Two of these plants have finally been leased to private industry and will be placed in operation in early '47. This additional tonnage is only a "drop in the bucket" when measured in terms of the overall shortage.

Q. *Are alkali and chlorine producers expanding their facilities?*

A. Yes, several producers, including Mathieson, are expanding facilities for one or more products. Some of this expansion was started immediately following VJ Day. But the special heavy equipment necessary (boilers, kilns and turbines) is as high on the industry shortage list as are alkali and chlorine . . . result: expansion cannot possibly be completed until late '47 or early '48.

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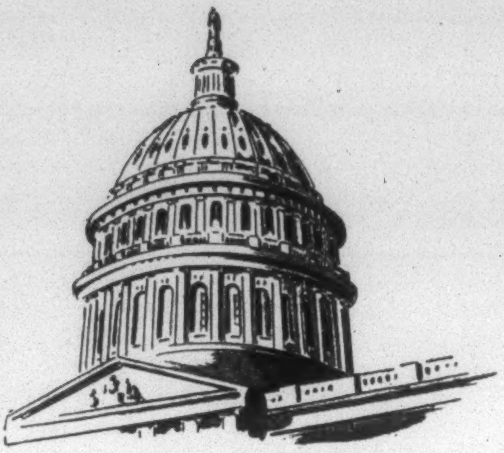
WATCHING WASHINGTON



[Exclusive and Timely News from the Nation's Capital]

The President's "hard boiled" message to an equally hard boiled Congress revealed a wide divergence between his continued advocacy of certain New Deal concepts and the determination of this Congress to carve a new economic and financial pattern. The President called for $37,528,000,000 in the Federal Government's 1947 spending, bringing howls of dismay from legislators. He urged moderation in labor control legislation, but Congress seems determined to do everything to the unions except set them up in business.

Proposed spending of over $37 billion started the tax committees, which a year ago tentatively fixed 1947 spending at 25 to 30 billion, to whetting their knives. Nothing short of a miracle can ward off a slicing of four to five billion.

The President opposes any reduction in taxes, but Republicans will make good their promise to cut personal income levies. The cut will range from ten per cent on high incomes to 20 per cent in the middle brackets.

Mr. Truman indicated in the tone of his message that he's prepared to approve some changes in the Wagner and Norris-LaGuardia acts, labor's two most sacred cows. But Congress moves swiftly to rewrite the whole industrial code, going further than did last year's Case Bill, and putting unions under tight controls.

House Republicans have formed a stern line along which all prospective labor bills must pass in examination. They propose to allow only one emergency bill—a modified Case bill—to reach the House floor. They aim at responsible party-wide handling, and for the House to speak in a single powerful voice in its action.

The Case omnibus bill is pointed straight at the closed shop and union monopoly in industry-wide bargaining. Use of Federal injunctions would be specifically authorized, and a Federal mediation board set up within the Labor Department. It would impose delays for 60 days, outlaw jurisdictional strikes and boycotts, and require financial reports by unions.

The Senate's No. 1 labor bill, by Ball, Taft and Smith, is very similar to the Case proposal. Senate Republicans propose to combine all big labor curbing bills, hold hearings on all at the same time, and report one bill to the Senate. The bill reported will be in every sense a party measure.

Senator Ball has brought in most of the Senate's labor bills, and he's fast going to the top of labor's hate list. He would abolish industry-wide bargaining, outlaw various forms of union security including the closed shop, the union shop, maintenance of membership and the check-off.

Double-barreled action on labor legislation and portal-to-portal wage suits is being taken by the Senate. The Senate Labor Committee will report in labor legislation, and the Senate Judiciary Committee will bring in a bill aimed to outlaw all "walking time," portal-to-portal or non-productive compensation. Senator Wiley's anti-walking time bill aims to restrict the latitude of judges in reading things into statutes wholly foreign to Congressional intention.

In the great labor "purge" these bills would accomplish, some of the choicest "union security" shibboleths would go into the ash can: (1) requirement that employers hire unon members only; (2) the union shop, where an employer can hire a non-union worker, but he must join the union, and (3) maintenance of membership, with union dues deducted from pay envelopes, and workers unable to resign without losing jobs.

Here are the things likely to be in any finally enacted labor bill: (1) amendment of the Wagner Act, putting employers and employees on equal footing; (2) prohibition of the closed shop, ending the practice of requiring workers to join a union or lose their jobs; (3) use of Federal injunctions in strikes in "monopolized national industries;" (4) elimination of jurisdictional strikes; (5) free speech for employers in labor relations; (6) elimination of mass picketing and violence; (7) tightened mediation, and possibly compulsory arbitration in vital industry disputes; prohibition of an employer delegating bargaining authority to another employer outside his labor market, or of an international union acting for a local union in making wage contracts; and (8) complete financial responsibility, and public accounting, by labor unions.

Basic reason why labor laws have not been revised in recent years is that House and Senate labor committees have been packed with union sympathizers, and are grave yards for labor bills. This Congress has rudely tossed "labor's champions" out of both committees. Hard-boiled Senator Taft heads the Senate committee, and New Jersey's Hartley, who ran interference for the Case Bill, heads the House committee.

Unpacking the labor committees brought howls and squawks from union leaders, whose grip has been unbroken for 20 years. More than 100 labor control bills are before the two committees.

Speaking of vituperation, C. I. O. President Murray sent all legislators a booklet on "The Drive Against Labor" saying employers are wholly to blame for industrial warfare, no corrective legislation is needed, and the whole uproar is a wicked plot to destroy organized labor. He told Congress it's all "a smoke screen to conceal with most outrageous plundering in history." Congress was unimpressed.

Strikes, lockouts and man-days lost struck a new high in 1946, says the Labor Department. There were 4,700 work stoppages, involping 4,650,000 workers, with 113,000,000 man-days of idleness. But 29 of the strikes made 2,900,000 idle, and caused most of the year's lost time. Wages lost exceed a billion dollars.

The government surrendered to "public hysteria and political expediency" in enjoining his coal strike, John L. Lewis told the Supreme Court, and asked that the joint fine of $3,510,000 be set aside. Decision in this case is not expected before late spring or early summer.

Senator Taft, as chairman of the Senate Republican steering committee, calls for a slash of three to four billion in Federal spending, and a personal income tax cut of 20 per cent. He takes sharp issue with the President that it would be unsound fiscal policy to cut taxes now.

Senator Byrd (D., Va.) says Congress must cut with a ruthless hand, because the proposed budget "has not even scraped the surface of opportunity for retrenchment that exists in every governmental agency." This Congress is predominantly economy-minded.

Democrats show no signs of recovering from the November election shock as Congress convenes. Party leaders are tired and discouraged; they plan to offer only a few amendments and let the Republicans run things.

Many Democrats say they "can't understand how it happened" in November, but tart John Taber (R., N. Y.) says "the handwriting was on the wall a year ago if they had wanted to read it." Taber says public waste, labor coddling and Truman muddling beat them.

Republicans are more anxious to shelve Bilbo's case than are the Democrats. They want no predecent denying a state the right to choose its own senator. Under the truce, Bilbo draws $12,500 salary and $2,500 for expenses, and pay for his office force. The Republicans agreed to pay his lawyer, too.

Big four in this Senate are Vandenberg (Mich.), Taft (O.), White (Me.), and Millikan (Col.) Holding the reins firmly, they quickly beat down a widely heralded but short-lived intraparty uprising. In the House it is Martin (Mass.); Halleck (Ind.), and Taber (N. Y.). Democrats are just riding with the tide.

Attorney General Clark was called before the Senate Judiciary Committee and told there's a ban on packing the Federal courts with New Dealers. He was told only constitutionalists, of legal ability and judicial temperament, who are unalterably devoted to the system of checks and balances in government will get Senatorial approval hereafter. There must be no more "legislative poaching," as in the Jewel Ridge portal-to-portal case, he was told.

Blanket approval of Presidential appointments to the Supreme Court is out of the window. If vacancies occur, the political ideology and past record of the nominee will get microscopic scrutiny.

Republicans mull over the idea of limiting tenure of all judicial appointments, including the Supreme Court, to ten years. The Constitution does not prescribe "life tenure," but holding office "during good behavior." An amendment imposing ten-year terms is under study.

Senate Republicans propose to continue the Special War Investigating Committee, with aggressive and sharp spoken Owen Brewster of Maine as chairman. They contemplate re-opened probes into war contracts, of German occupation, surplus property disposal, the Maritime Commission's activities, and South American policy.

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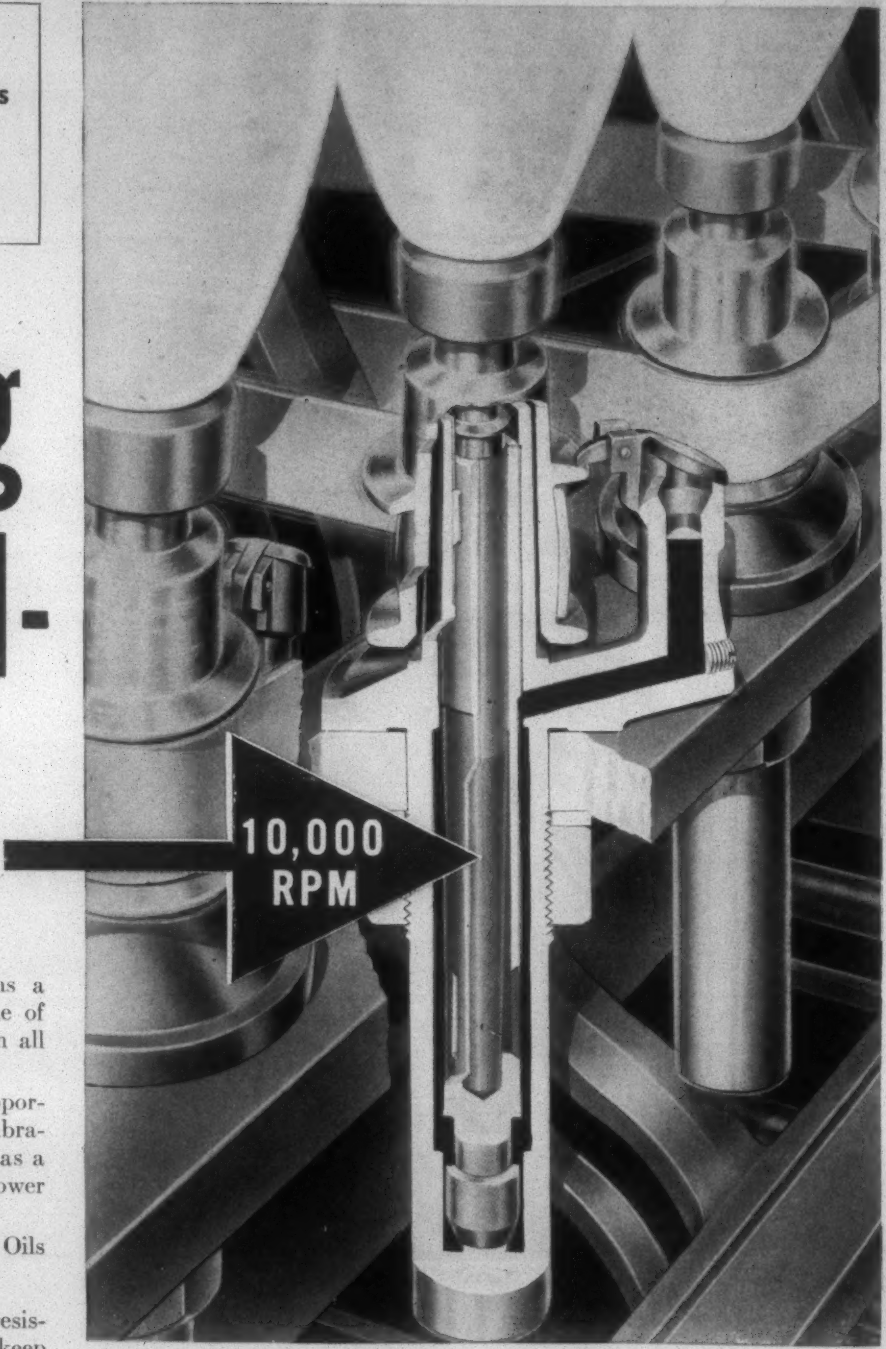

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